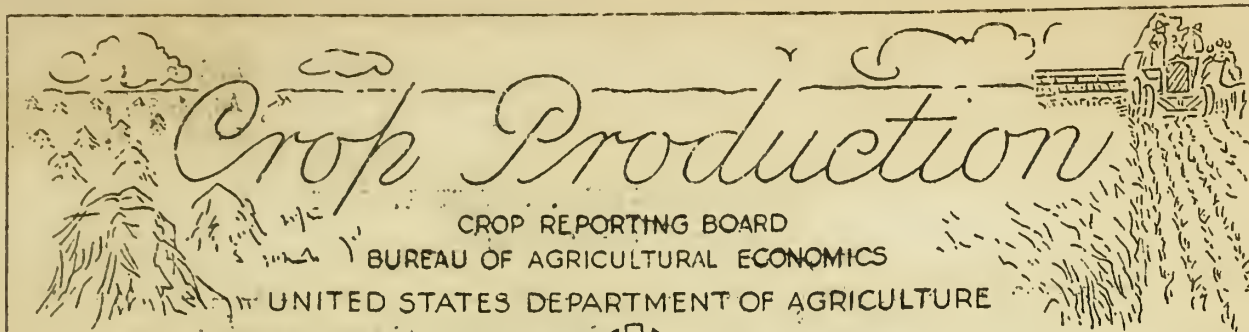


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Release: August 9, 1946



3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

AUGUST 1, 1946

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated		
	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1, 1946	1935-44	1945	July 1, 1946	Aug. 1, 1946
Corn, all.....bu.	28.5	33.1	38.2	2,608,499	3,018,410	3,341,646	3,496,820
Wheat, all....."	15.3	17.3	17.7	843,692	1,123,143	1,090,092	1,160,366
Winter....."	15.9	17.6	18.6	618,019	823,177	857,163	879,894
All spring...."	13.9	16.6	15.2	225,673	299,966	232,929	280,472
Durum....."	12.9	17.8	14.6	31,900	35,020	26,089	35,142
Other spring "	14.0	16.5	15.3	193,774	264,946	206,840	245,330
Oats....."	30.7	37.3	34.8	1,129,441	1,547,663	1,471,026	1,498,878
Barley....."	22.8	25.9	24.9	289,598	263,961	230,278	250,820
Rye....."	12.2	13.3	12.1	42,356	26,354	20,897	21,410
Buckwheat....."	16.8	16.2	17.5	7,138	6,701	---	7,048
Flaxseed....."	8.3	9.4	8.9	23,426	36,688	20,149	21,928
Rice....."	47.6	46.6	44.9	55,257	70,160	68,829	68,829
Sorghums for grain...."	14.9	15.1	13.8	86,543	95,599	---	80,827
Hay, all tame..ton	1.38	1.53	1.43	80,254	91,573	83,273	84,448
Hay, wild....."	.88	.93	.81	11,051	13,378	11,095	11,490
Hay, clover and timothy 1/...."	1.29	1.49	1.36	25,540	32,592	30,744	31,366
Hay, alfalfa...."	2.10	2.27	2.14	29,886	33,671	29,489	29,910
Beans, dry edible 100 lb..bag	2/ 873	2/ 864	2/ 937	16,408	13,578	15,276	15,264
Peas, dry field.."	2/ 1,213	2/ 1,128	2/ 1,402	4,580	5,594	6,322	6,716
Soybeans for beans.....bu.	18.0	17.6	19.8	103,457	191,722	---	186,123
Peanuts 3/.....lb.	728	641	665	1,587,964	2,061,570	---	2,091,075
Potatoes.....bu.	125.8	150.6	163.3	372,756	425,131	431,672	445,026
Sweetpotatoes.."	85.4	94.3	91.8	66,422	66,836	65,326	65,588
Tobacco.....lb.	952	1,095	1,100	1,479,621	1,997,808	2,126,246	2,162,966
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..ton	20.1	22.9	21.4	5,873	6,767	6,658	6,394
Sugar beets....."	12.1	12.1	13.0	9,568	8,668	10,916	11,205
Broomcorn....."	2/ 298	2/ 254	2/ 280	44	32	---	37
Hops.....lb.	1,168	1,379	1,429	39,631	56,128	58,387	58,604
Condition August 1							
Pasture.....pct.	74	88	78	---	---	---	---
Soybeans....."	81	83	90	---	---	---	---
Cowpeas....."	74	78	76	---	---	---	---

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

2/ Pounds.

3/ Picked and threshed.

CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1946
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (in thousands)			
	Average	1945	Indicated	
	1935-44		July 1, 1946	August 1, 1946
Apples, Com ¹ crop.....bu.	1/120,962	68,042	106,465	111,728
Peaches....."	1/ 59,938	1/81,564	82,838	82,898
Pears....."	1/ 29,002	1/34,011	33,087	33,101
Grapes.....ton	1/ 2,553	2,792	2,713	2,821
Cherries (12 States)....."	1/ 160	1/ 148	189	200
Apricots (3 States)....."	1/ 236	1/ 194	331	330
Pecans (12 States).....lb.	105,746	138,082	---	104,085
CONDITION AUGUST 1				
CITRUS FRUITS 2/:	Average	1944	1945	1946
	1935-44			
Oranges & Tangerines.....pct.	73	79	70	80
Grapefruit....."	63	75	67	69
Lemons....."	73	77	77	75

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1945	1946	Average	1945	1946
	1935-44			1935-44		
	Million pounds			Millions		
June.....	11,666	12,989	12,644	4,246	5,304	5,012
July.....	10,871	12,301	11,956	3,626	4,593	4,221
Jan. - July Incl.....	67,499	75,814	74,144	29,786	38,406	38,034

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

2/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown.

Release:
August 9, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1946
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	
	Average 1935-44	1945	harvest, 1946	Percent of 1945
Corn, all.....	91,698	91,202	91,487	100.3
Wheat, all.....	55,404	64,740	65,680	101.5
Winter.....	39,113	46,678	47,277	101.3
All spring.....	16,290	18,062	18,403	101.9
Durum.....	2,488	1,970	2,414	122.5
Other spring.....	13,803	16,092	15,989	99.4
Oats.....	36,711	41,503	43,012	103.6
Barley.....	12,550	10,195	10,061	98.7
Rye.....	3,410	1,981	1,775	89.6
Buckwheat.....	424	413	402	97.3
Flaxseed.....	2,673	3,914	2,465	63.0
Rice.....	1,169	1,506	1,533	101.8
Sorghums for grain.....	5,556	6,324	5,841	92.4
Cotton 1/.....	25,608	17,749	18,316	103.2
H-y, all tame.....	57,879	59,905	59,086	98.6
Hay, wild.....	12,552	14,311	14,227	99.4
Hay, clover & timothy 2/...	19,824	21,877	23,037	105.3
Hay, alfalfa.....	14,203	14,810	13,994	94.5
Beans, dry edible.....	1,879	1,571	1,629	103.7
Peas, dry field.....	362	496	479	96.6
Soybeans for beans.....	5,698	10,873	9,391	86.4
Cowpeas 3/.....	3,034	1,616	1,405	86.9
Peanuts 4/.....	2,243	3,216	3,146	97.8
Potatoes.....	2,968	2,824	2,726	96.5
Sweetpotatoes.....	778	709	714	100.7
Tobacco.....	1,554	1,825	1,967	107.8
Sorgo for sirup.....	211	171	180	105.3
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.	291	296	299	101.0
Sugarcane for sirup.....	132	134	126	94.0
Sugar beets.....	787	716	865	120.8
Broomcorn.....	300	250	267	106.8
Hops.....	34	41	41	100.7

1/ Acreage in cultivation July 1.

2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

3/ Grown alone for all purposes.

4/ Picked and threshed.

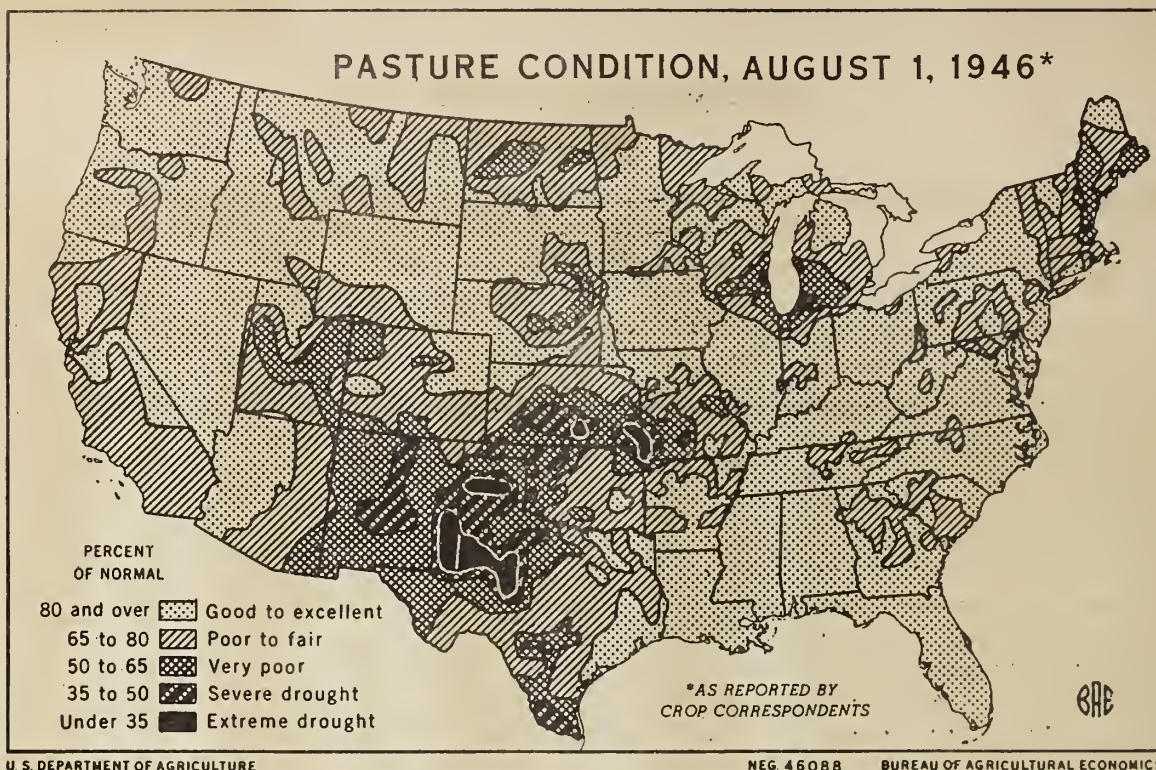
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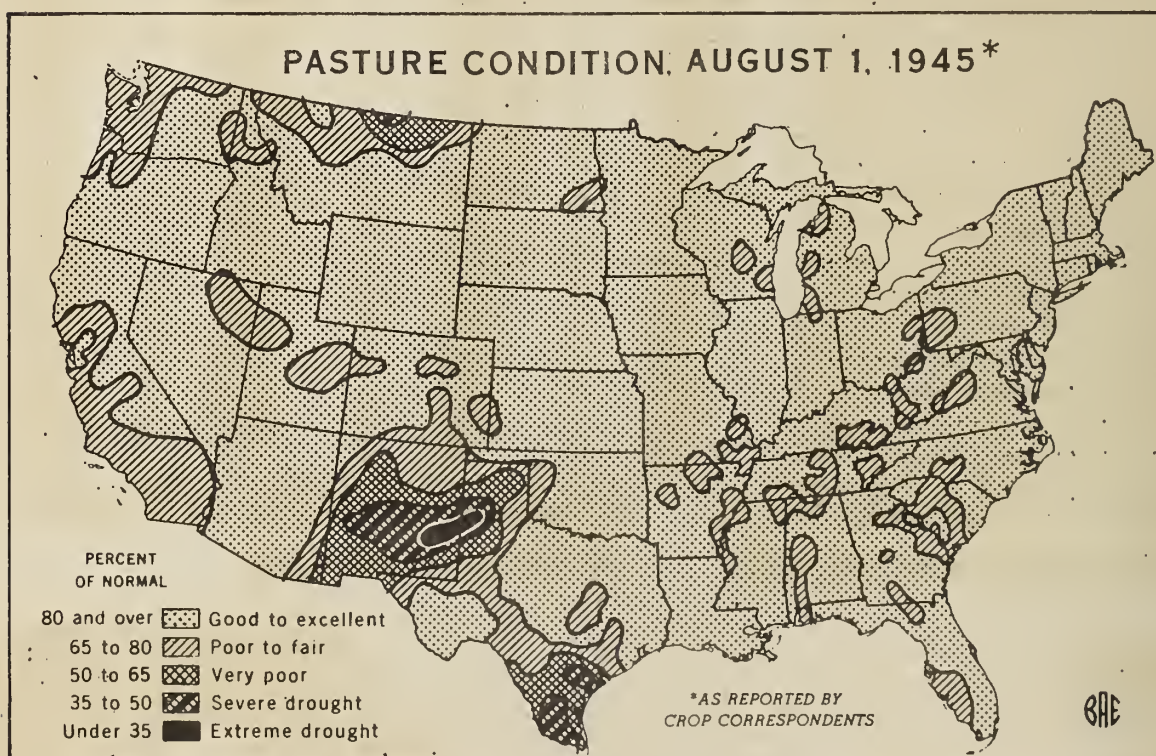
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1946

Aggregate crop production in 1946 still promises to exceed the outturn of any previous year. Changes in the national situation during July were upward as a whole. As a result, total production is estimated at 27 percent above the 1923-32 average, 6 points above 1945 and 3 points above the previous high mark set in 1942. The improved outlook on August 1 reflects almost ideal conditions for the maturing and harvesting of grains in practically all areas during July.

With most of the winter wheat harvested and a good start made on spring wheat, the earlier promise of a record crop appears fulfilled. The current estimate is 1,160 million bushels, 70 million more than on July 1. Growing conditions for cotton improved in most of the South. Corn improved on the whole above the July 1 outlook, boosting the now record to 3.5 billion bushels. But on the fringes of the main Corn Belt growing conditions on August 1 were poorer than earlier and in the main sorghum area of the Southwest they were definitely unfavorable.

Growing conditions during July were favorable for the country as a whole. Grain crops reached maturity earlier than usual, but this was due chiefly to their early start. Soil moisture was mostly adequate and rains were timely. Small grains were at filling and ripening stages, usually too well advanced to be adversely affected by high temperatures, which rarely occurred in any area before harvest time, and seldom were accompanied by damaging winds. The weather favored harvesting of grain and hay generally, so that the work progressed rapidly and losses were held to a minimum. Itinerant combine crews doing custom work were also a factor in the progress of harvest. Progress was so rapid that transportation facilities were not adequate for moving the grain and some was temporarily piled on the ground -- perhaps more than usual. Toward the end of the month, however, drought areas were developing and in some large sections late crops had begun to deteriorate, particularly in the southern Great Plains. Critical conditions were developing in the Lakes area, which might seriously affect late crops. Little relief occurred in this area during the first week of August.

Major contributions to the largest aggregate volume of crops ever produced are made by record crops of corn, wheat, tobacco, peaches, plums and truck crops; near-record crops of oats, rice, peanuts, potatoes, pears, grapes, cherries, and sugarcane; and average or better crops of hay, soybeans, dry peas, prunes, apricots, and sugar beets. Production of sorghum grain, flaxseed, buckwheat, dry beans, sweetpotatoes, pecans and particularly cotton and rye are below average. Yields are above average for practically all field crops. For both the food grain and food grain groups, the aggregate production is the largest in history. Despite large crops of soybeans and peanuts, however, oil crops are below last year, chiefly because of a relatively small flaxseed crop. Aggregate fruit production is well above both average and last year.

July precipitation varied widely over the country, from excessive in much of the Gulf area to practically none in parts of southern Kansas, western Oklahoma, and western Texas. Areas in the Dakotas, Montana and Nebraska which were dry at the end of June received timely rains. Though below normal in quantity for the month in Nebraska, North and South Dakota, these rains fell at opportune times for the maturing of small grains. Much of the Arizona-New Mexico drought area received rains in varying degree during the latter three weeks of July but was still suffering from drought conditions on August 1. In two widely separated areas, the Northeast and in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas, an incipient drought was checked about mid-July, averting serious damage. Fortunately, soil moisture supplies had been built up in earlier months in most of the North Central region, so that subnormal precipitation in July did not seem a serious threat.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

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August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

A large portion of the Lakes area adjacent to lower Lake Michigan is critically dry, however, and rains are needed to maintain prospects. The drought in southern Kansas, western Oklahoma and western Texas has caused serious deterioration of corn and sorghums, particularly in late planted fields. Northern portions of the Great Plains and parts of some Western States are beginning to show the need for more moisture. In spite of the excessive rains in much of the South, there were enough opportunities to work fields and harvest grain so that losses were held to a minimum.

Improvement shown during July by corn, oats and barley promises the most liberal feed supply per animal unit in history despite the relatively small crop of sorghums and small carryover stocks. This is particularly true since numbers of livestock are being reduced. Likewise the crop of new hay, augmented by record carryover stocks, will provide liberal supplies per animal unit. Pastures did not furnish as much feed as in July of last year, but the August 1 condition was reported above average. An unusual heavy decline in condition of western ranges was reported due to dry, hot weather in most of the range area. Late summer and fall grazing prospects are only fair. July movement of cattle was heavy and fall movement is expected to be larger and earlier than last fall.

Milk production declined seasonally, but the July total was second only to that of last year. Milk production per cow was the largest in 22 years of record, but could not offset a decrease of about 4 percent in cow numbers since July 1945. Summer feeding of concentrates to milk cows was liberal, but not as heavy as last year. About 5 percent fewer layers on poultry farms produced 8 percent fewer eggs than in July last year but 16 percent above average for the month. Production for the month was below that of last year in all sections, the reduction being least in the West and greatest in the South Central States.

Almost without exception, yields of crops for which comparisons are available are better than a month ago. In a few cases there are either no changes or very minor fluctuations. But improvements in yields of corn, wheat, barley, flaxseed, potatoes, and dry peas are marked, with those for oats, rye, hay, tobacco, and sugar beets of less degree. Besides adding to the production of corn and wheat, already at record levels on July 1, these yield improvements boosted oats to 1.5 billion bushels and potatoes to 445 million bushels, each the second largest of record. Improved yield prospects for soybeans, flax and peanut, raised these oil crops nearer the desired level than had been hoped for, since acreages are smaller than last year. The broomcorn crop will be relatively small.

Prospects for fruit and nut crops continued to improve during July. Aggregate production of the principal deciduous fruits is now indicated to be 15 percent greater than last year and 10 percent above average. Prospective production of commercial apples increased about 5 percent during July and is now only about 8 percent below average. Peaches and plums are indicated to be record crops, with pears, grapes and cherries near-record. Prunes and apricots are both indicated above average. Large citrus crops are in prospect for all producing States. The pecan crop is forecast about one-fourth less than that of last year but nearly equal to the average production. Walnuts, almonds, and filberts are each indicated to be record crops.

It now appears that 1946 acreage and production of commercial truck crops for the fresh market will establish new high records of more than 2 million acres and 9 million tons. Last year, 1.9 million acres produced about 8.4 million tons. Acreage in 1946 seems likely to exceed the 1935-44 average by approximately one-fifth, while production exceeds average by slightly more than one-third. With harvest well along on most of the acreage, another record

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supply of summer season truck crops appears almost certain. The combined tonnage of these crops is indicated to be one-fifth greater than in 1945 and one-third above the average. Record high summer crops of cantaloups, carrots, cucumbers, Honey Dew melons, lettuce, onions, green peppers, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons are indicated and supplies of most other vegetable crops are expected to be relatively abundant. Green lima beans and cabbage for summer markets probably will fall short of last year and also will be below average. Green pea production, although below average, may exceed that of last year.

The largest supply of processing vegetables in history appears to be shaping up on August 1. Tonnage estimates for four major vegetables, green peas, snap beans, sweet corn and tomatoes, indicate that this year's aggregate production may exceed the 1945 aggregate tonnage for these crops by about 15 percent and the previous record, set in 1942 for the same crops, by as much as 2 percent. These four vegetables constitute from 85 to 90 percent of the total commercial production of the 11 processing vegetables for which estimates are made. The 1946 crop of tomatoes for processing is expected to total 3,194,800 tons, about 1 percent above the previous record set in 1944. The record 1946 crop of green peas, estimated in mid-July at 531,200 tons, is 7 percent above the 1945 production. The August 1 indicated 1946 production of 1,270,700 tons of sweet corn for processing comes within 1 percent of equalling the record 1942 production and is about 12 percent more than the 1945 production. Snap bean production prospects improved slightly during July and on August 1 a total of 210,200 tons was indicated - 2,300 tons more than was forecast on July 1, but 5 percent less than the 1945 production.

CORN: Favorable growing weather during July over most of the country added over 155 million bushels to the July 1 estimate of this year's record-high corn production prospects. On August 1, the Nation's corn crop was estimated at 3,496,820,000 bushels. Such a production would be 16 percent bigger than that of 1945 and 34 percent above the 1935-44 average. The average yield per acre of 38.2 bushels is also a record high. The 1945 yield was 33.1 bushels, the 1935-44 average 28.5 bushels. Most of the improvement took place early in the month. As July ended, dry weather in scattered parts of the Corn Belt was threatening the crop for the first time this year. The progress of the crop varies from harvesting in Texas to silking in North Dakota.

On August 1 rain was badly needed in a large area embracing northern Ohio and Indiana, southern Michigan and Wisconsin, eastern Minnesota and northeastern Illinois. Early August rains brought relief to dry sections of southeastern South Dakota, northwestern Iowa and most of Nebraska. Southern Kansas is very dry and this combined with high temperatures caused heavy damage. Fortunately in the other dry areas temperatures have been moderate. Over a large part of the North Central States, however, growing conditions generally were favorable enough to far outweigh the effects of adverse weather. As a result, corn prospects in this group of States rose 132 million bushels or 5 percent above the July outlook. The estimated yield per acre is up 2 bushels from last month in Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, 3 bushels in Ohio and Missouri, 4 bushels in Illinois and Indiana and 5 bushels in South Dakota. The Michigan yield remained unchanged but that for Kansas took an 8 bushel slump. Corn Belt States east of the Mississippi River have a considerable acreage of late corn which, for the most part, appears to have "caught up" except in Ohio where an early frost could do heavy damage. In Illinois the crop is coming into tassel at about the usual time. West of the Mississippi the crop is farther advanced than average and much ahead of last year. In Iowa, where early fields were just tasseling, at this time a year ago over half is now in tassel. In Missouri 80 percent is in tassel compared with around 10 percent on August 1 last year.

In the Northeastern States, where the August 1 production outlook shows an improvement of 2 percent over that of a month ago, soil moisture is adequate for current needs. Because of the prolonged planting season there is more than the usual variation in stage of development. An early frost could cause heavy damage to the late crop, especially in New Jersey.

In the South Atlantic States, production prospects also improved 2 percent during July. Although still spotted the crop made good headway toward overcoming the handicap of earlier wet weather. In the South Central States indications were for an improvement of 5 percent in production prospects, although Louisiana reported too much rain and Texas and Oklahoma reported too little. Tennessee and Kentucky expect record high yields but in the latter State, where planting was very late, the biggest acreage is not yet in the critical pollination stage.

The corn crop in the western States shows a gain of 2 percent over the July 1 estimate. Colorado, the principal corn State of this group, has an excellent outlook on irrigated land and in other areas July 1 prospects have been maintained. In Montana, Idaho and Washington July 1 growing conditions were near ideal. New Mexico was still dry.

WHEAT: The indicated production of all wheat of 1,160,366,000 bushels, is about 37 million bushels above the previous record of 1,123 million bushels set last year. Winter wheat yields exceeded earlier expectations, and timely rains in the spring-wheat belt raised the production outlook 70 million bushels above the July 1 estimate. The greater part of this improvement in the crop occurred in the first half of July, as the August 1 estimate is 28 million bushels above the special mid-July estimate of 1,132 million bushels. All wheat production is the largest on record in Oklahoma, Nebraska, Idaho and Washington.

Winter wheat production of 880 million bushels is indicated as completion of harvest progressed northward with continued evidence of yields exceeding earlier expectations. This is a record winter wheat crop, exceeding the previous record of 825 million bushels in 1931 by 6.6 percent. From Nebraska northward, harvesting operations provided additional evidence that despite the short straw heads were filled much better than expected and kernels were plump and of high test weight. The August 1 preliminary yield estimate for winter wheat is 18.6 bushels per acre, a bushel higher than last year and 2.7 bushels above average. The U. S. yield per acre shows an improvement of half a bushel since the July 1 estimate. Except in the southcentral to southwestern Great Plains, where harvesting was advanced and yields well determined by July 1, the yields on August 1 are quite generally a half bushel or more higher than a month earlier. The most striking increases are in Nebraska and South Dakota with 2.5 bushels in each case, Wyoming with 3.0 bushels above July 1 and Montana with 3.5 bushels above a month ago. A considerable part of these increases was evident by mid-July. A few States show lower yields than earlier -- Illinois and Missouri due principally to fly damage continuing during July and some of the East Central States where the grain yield was not proportionate to straw growth. Harvesting is being completed a week or more earlier than usual. This early harvest and the tremendous volume of wheat moving out of the fields, is placing a heavy load on farm and local market storage and transportation facilities. Wheat is being piled on the ground in some areas to facilitate timely harvesting, but reports to date do not give evidence of any serious amount of spoilage of wheat piled on the ground except in some cases of wheat harvested with high moisture content. Wheat has moved rapidly from such outside storage in the southern Great Plains area.

All spring wheat production, indicated at 280,472,000 bushels on August 1, is 6 percent less than last year's production of 299,966,000 bushels but is 24 percent above average. August 1 indicated production represents a 48 million bushel increase

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

over a month earlier. Timely rains over most of the principal spring wheat belt during July, together with moderate temperatures during the heading and filling stage, have been contributing factors to this increase.

The August 1 indicated durum wheat production reflects the favorable weather during July in the three important durum wheat States of North Dakota, Minnesota, and South Dakota. Durum wheat production, estimated at 35,142,000 bushels, increased 35 percent from July 1 while other spring wheat, estimated at 245,330,000 bushels on August 1, increased 19 percent.

Practically all sections of the spring wheat area showed improved spring wheat prospects on August 1 as compared with a month earlier. Especially large gains were evident in the important producing States of North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana. Dry soil conditions in these States were alleviated by rains during the first half of July. Toward the end of July these States were again somewhat dry and temperatures reached the 100° mark on several days. Hot winds were absent, however, and the crop was not seriously affected. Much of the appreciation in the spring wheat crop occurred prior to July 15, except in Montana. Rains continued during the latter half of July in that State and spring wheat prospects continued to improve.

On August 1 harvesting of spring wheat was general or completed in all except North Dakota, Montana, and Washington, and some wheat on high altitudes in the Western Great Plains States. Quality was reported as fair to good in most areas with test weights running high.

Yield prospects of all spring wheat increased from 12.7 bushels per acre on July 1 to 15.2 bushels on August 1 - a jump of 2.5 bushels per acre. This indicated yield is below last year's yield of 16.6 bushels but above the average of 13.9 bushels. Durum wheat yield of 14.6 bushels is sharply up - nearly 4 bushels from the July 1 estimate - reflecting the good rains in durum wheat territory especially in early July. This yield, however, is much lower than last year's good yield. Other spring wheat yield, estimated at 15.3 bushels per acre, is up 2.4 bushels from a month earlier but is 1.2 bushels lower than last year. Yields on August 1 were above July 1 estimates in all important spring wheat States, the greatest increases occurring in North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana.

OATS: The indicated 1946 production of oats, on a near-record acreage is 1,499 million bushels, 2 percent above a month ago and second only to the record 1945 crop of 1,548 million bushels. The present estimate is almost a third larger than the 10-year average of 1,129 million bushels.

The prospective yield per acre of 34.8 bushels compares with 34.2 last month, 37.3 bushels in 1945 and the average of 30.7 bushels. State yields per acre range from above average to unusually large except in North Dakota and a few Southwestern States. Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois have the highest yields this season. There have been some gains and losses within States. Quality varies more than usual and will be lower than last year. In the North Central States, which have 79 percent of the U. S. acreage, the yields per acre are well above average except in the Dakotas. The total production outlook for these 12 States is 1,239 million bushels compared with 1,298 million bushels in 1945. Production estimates for other regions range from larger than last year for the Atlantic States to less in the South Central area and about the same in the Western Region.

Threshing and combining are now underway in the Northern border States and completed or nearly completed southward. Harvest started early and has continued ahead of schedule. Dry weather during July favored efficient use of machines and exchange of work between farms thus shortening hired labor requirements.

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BARLEY: Production of barley in 1946 is estimated at 251 million bushels. This is about 5 percent less than the 264 million bushels produced in 1945 and 13 percent below the 1935-44 average of 290 million bushels. The crop showed marked improvement during July especially in the northwestern Plains States. The indicated yield per acre of 24.9 bushels on August 1 is an increase of 2 bushels since July 1. The current yield, however, is still 1 bushel per acre below the high yield of last year, but is well above the 10-year average of 22.8 bushels.

Timely rains during July in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Montana improved yields considerably in those heavy producing States. Increases in yields ranged from 2.5 to 6 bushels per acre above the July indications. Heavy rains in the northeastern counties of Montana induced a considerable amount of secondary growth in fields which had been severely affected by drought. This acreage will ripen unevenly, but yields may be well above previous expectations.

Harvesting of the barley crop has been completed under favorable conditions over much of the country, with very little loss. In the Northern States and on the higher elevations in the Western States harvesting was in full swing on August 1 with almost ideal weather prevailing.

RYE: The indicated production of 21,410,000 bushels of rye is slightly higher than the July estimate, but 19 percent below last year and only half the 1935-44 average production. In only two other years since 1881, 1933 and 1934, was production lower. The low production this year is due to the low acreage for harvest as grain since the harvested yield of 12.1 bushels per acre is about average.

Conditions during July were generally favorable for completion of harvesting and threshing. The operations were largely finished by August 1, except in northernmost sections where some harvesting was still in progress. In a few scattered States yields are lower than expected earlier, but in most States yields turned out equal to or better than expectations. Heads were well filled and the quality of grain is good.

BUCKWHEAT: Production of buckwheat in 1946 is indicated at 7,048,000 bushels, 5 percent above last year's short crop of 6,701,000 bushels, but 1 percent below the 1935-44 average of 7,138,000 bushels.

The acreage for harvest is estimated at 402,000 acres. This is 3 percent less than last year and 5 percent below average. The acreage of buckwheat planted this year is considerably lower than last year because spring weather was favorable for planting competing crops and there was less need to plant buckwheat as a substitute crop. But with present prospects of moderate loss of acreage, the acreage for harvest in the principal buckwheat States of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan is a little larger than last year. However, this increase is offset by decreased acreages for harvest in a number of other less important producing States.

The indicated yield on August 1 of 17.5 bushels per acre compares with 16.2 bushels last year and 16.8 bushels the 10-year average. Weather conditions in the two principal producing States of Pennsylvania and New York have been favorable. The favorable spring season gave the crop a good start in New York, and rains in July were beneficial. Late planted fields in Pennsylvania need good growing conditions to make normal progress.

FLAXSEED: Flaxseed crop prospects improved materially during July. The estimated production of 21,928,000 bushels is 9 percent higher than indicated a month earlier, but about 6 percent below average. Total production is still much lower than in 1945, as both acres for harvest and yields are below last year.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

A yield of 8.9 bushels per acre was indicated on August 1 compared with 9.4 bushels in 1945, and the average yield of 8.3 bushels.

The flax crop made good recovery following a rather poor start this spring. Stands were thin and uneven as a result of very dry weather early in the season but temperatures were moderate and beneficial rains came soon enough to insure good yields. Some fields have been weedy but no serious yield damages resulted. The only two States to show a decrease in yield prospects since July 1 were Kansas and Missouri where soil moisture has been deficient.

Very favorable weather during July was especially beneficial in maturing the late crop in the three important northern flax producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. These three States have about 78 percent of the indicated 1946 production. Montana also benefited from timely rains. Harvesting was general as far north as the central portion of Minnesota with North Dakota on August 1 and South Dakota showing uneven development. The crop as a whole is much further advanced than a year ago.

RICE: Little change occurred in rice prospects during July and production is still indicated at about 69 million bushels. Such a crop would be smaller than the 1945 record, but larger than that of any other year. While the prospective acreage for harvest is the largest in history, indicated yields are below average. Yields are also below those of last year in each of the 3 Southern rice States, but higher in California. No harvesting has yet been reported.

Early rice is heading in Arkansas, but stands are uneven and a large proportion of the acreage was planted so late it may face frost hazards before harvest. Water supplies are adequate. In Louisiana, unfavorable heavy rains have continued. Growth has been slow and many fields are grassy and show thin stands. Texas yields are limited to some extent by weeds, grass and poor stands, though growing conditions have been favorable. California prospects are favorable, with excellent growing weather, though some fields are foul.

Farm Stocks of old rice in the southern rice area on August 1 are estimated at about 56,000 bushels, a relatively small quantity considering the record crop last year. With a strong demand at ceiling prices, most rice has moved to market. California farm stocks are negligible.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: The smallest production of sorghums for grain since 1939 is in prospect. The indicated crop is 80,827,000 bushels, compared with 95,599,000 bushels harvested last year, and the 1935-44 average of 86,543,000 bushels. The indicated decrease in production is the result of an expected smaller acreage to be harvested for grain and a low prospective yield per acre.

The indicated acreage of all sorghums to be harvested for grain is 5,841,000 acres -- a reduction of about 8 percent from the acreage harvested last year, but about 5 percent above the 1935-44 average. The acreage for grain as estimated would be the smallest since the 1939-44 expansion in acreage. Compared with recent years, the sorghum acreages grown and the part to be harvested for grain are on a relatively low level in Oklahoma, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, and New Mexico, but are maintained near the high level of recent years in Texas, Kansas, Colorado, Arizona and California. About 90 percent of the acreage for grain is in the three major States -- Texas, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Indicated per acre yields for 1946 are below last year and below average in the three major producing States, but fair to good prospects prevail in most other States. The indicated average for the United States is 13.8 bushels, compared with 15.1 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 14.9 bushels. The final outturn will be determined largely by conditions during the remainder of the season.

Much of the crop was planted late because of unfavorable moisture conditions during the normal planting season. Growth has been further retarded by drought conditions and high temperatures during July in the main producing areas. As in 1945, considerable acreage in the High Plains area of Texas was diverted to late sorghums after extended drought had curtailed the planting of other spring-planted crops. The stages of development in that area vary greatly, with earliest plantings beginning to head and the more recent plantings just a few inches high. Harvest of the early crop of combine type sorghum in the south Texas commercial area is completed. Excellent yields on a materially increased acreage were realized.

SOYBEANS: A production of 186,123,000 bushels of soybeans is indicated from August 1 conditions. This is only 3 percent less than the near record crop of 192 million bushels produced in 1945, but the lowest production since 1941. However, if a crop of this size materializes it would still be 76 percent larger than in 1941, the peak year of pre-war production.

A yield of 19.8 bushels per acre is indicated as of August 1. This is the third highest on record and well above the 17.6 bushels per acre last year. Growing conditions have been very favorable over most of the soybean producing area, with condition in most major States reported near or above the highest on record. Only three producing States - Michigan, Kansas, and Oklahoma - expect lower than average yields. In these States conditions had begun to show the effects of prolonged dry weather.

Illinois, the heaviest producing State, expects a yield of about 23 bushels per acre based on August 1 conditions. The crop made excellent growth in July except for a small acreage in the fringe counties in the northeastern section of the State, where dry weather began to have a detrimental effect. Ohio has prospects of a good crop with an indicated yield of 20 bushels per acre. Growth was rapid in July, with fields showing considerably less woodiness than last year. Indiana has an indicated yield of 20 bushels per acre, equal to the State's record yield. Dry weather in the extreme northern counties lowered the condition in that area but the crop for the State as a whole made satisfactory growth during July. A yield of 20.5 bushels per acre is in prospect for Iowa, with the crop in excellent condition.

COWPEAS: August 1 condition of cowpeas, at 76 percent, is 2 points below a year ago and 2 points above the 1935-44 average. Condition is below August 1 a year ago in all major producing States except Alabama. In most of the upper fringe States of the cowpea growing area the reported condition is above August 1 last year and above the 10-year average. Growing conditions during July varied widely, ranging from too much rain in some areas in the southeastern States to drought in the western cowpea area of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. In most of the central States the season has been favorable with conditions well above average.

The 1946 acreage of cowpeas planted alone for all purposes, as estimated on July 1, was at the lowest level in 16 years. Should average conditions prevail during the remainder of the season cowpea production would still be low due to the very small acreage planted this year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts from the acreage for picking and threshing is indicated at 2,091 million pounds. This is slightly higher than last year when 2,062 million pounds were harvested. The acreage for picking and threshing is somewhat lower this year -- 3,146,000 acres compared with 3,216,000 acres last year.

In the Virginia-Carolina Area the acreage for harvest is indicated at 463,000, almost 4 percent below last year. Excessive rainfall during July has made cultivation difficult and many fields have become quite grassy, especially in North Carolina where tobacco harvest had the first claim on many growers' time. Much below average yields are indicated for the area.

The situation in the Southeast is more promising, with another good crop in prospect. Although the acreage for picking and threshing is about 3 percent below last year, almost as many peanuts are expected for the area as in 1945. At the beginning of July, fields were generally clean and the crop was in a thrifty condition. Frequent rains during July were generally favorable for "pegging".

The outlook in the Southwestern Area is good. The acreage for picking and threshing is practically the same as last year. With higher yields indicated, production should greatly exceed that of last year in this area. Harvesting is underway in central Texas, while marketing of new crop peanuts has begun in southern Texas.

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans is forecast from August 1 reports at 15 1/4 million bags (100 pounds, uncleaned basis), almost the same as indicated on July 1. This is 12 percent or 1.7 million bags more than the 1945 crop but 7 percent less than the 1935-44 average production of 16.4 million bags. Though yield prospects are generally favorable, acreage planted in 1946 is below average resulting in a 1946 crop also below average.

In Michigan, one of the two leading bean producing States, a yield 8 percent above average is indicated by August 1 reports. In late July most fields were vining well and had started to set pods. Rain was needed but prospects in the heavy-producing Thumb area were relatively better than in the fringe areas.

Idaho, an important bean State, has had a very good season to date and yield prospects are well above average. Stands are generally good to very good and growth in most fields is unusually uniform. Blooming had started in late July and in most fields vines had covered the rows completely. New York, Colorado, and Wyoming now have yield prospects far above average.

Dry weather in the Southwest and California has contributed to below average yield prospects in most of this area. In California there has been some reduction of acreage in the high-yielding bean growing areas, tending to lower overall yield prospects. In New Mexico the drought condition that prevailed during July affected beans adversely, particularly in dryland farming areas.

The indicated yield for the U. S. is 937 pounds per acre (uncleaned beans) compared with 864 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 873 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

DRY PEAS: Dry pea production this year as indicated by August 1 reports promises to be well above average. The crop is expected to total 6,716,000 bags (100 pounds, uncleaned basis). This is 20 percent or over a million bags above the 1945 crop and 47 percent above the 1935-44 average of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ million bags.

Late pea fields in the Palouse region of eastern Washington and northern Idaho made very good growth during July and a good yield is expected for this important area. Yield per acre prospects improved somewhat during July in Montana. The U.S. yield per acre is expected to be 1,402 pounds compared with 1,128 pounds in 1945 and the average of 1,213 pounds.

BROOMCORN: Based on conditions as of August 1, the production of broomcorn is forecast at 37,400 tons in the 6 commercial States for which estimates are available. This is the first forecast of 1946 production. Lack of timely rains during July in the late-harvesting broomcorn areas of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, and New Mexico reduced the prospective production below earlier expectations. The indicated production is 18 percent more than last year's small crop of 31,700 tons, but 16 percent smaller than the 1935-44 average production of 44,290 tons. The 10-year average, however, includes the large crop of 70,300 tons in 1944. While it is known that some broomcorn is being grown for brush in a number of other States the production in these States is not believed to be much different from last year. The largest prospective increases in production this year over last are 76 percent in Illinois, 53 percent in Colorado, and 14 percent in Kansas. Oklahoma and Texas show increases of 2 and 4 percent respectively. In New Mexico, the unrelieved drought extending into the second consecutive year reduced the 1946 broomcorn crop to less than half of last year. The reduction in this State completely offsets the total increases in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and three-fifths of the increase in Illinois.

Dry weather in Oklahoma during July retarded growth, and condition of the late-planted Standard crop declined rapidly. In the western or Dwarf area of the State the crop is critically in need of moisture. If the droughty conditions continue, abandonment may be greater than indicated on August 1. The drought also threatened the Kansas crop and unless moisture is received soon, the increase may not be as much as now indicated. Prospects in Baca County, Colorado, are for a large crop. August 1 conditions indicated that this State may produce 15,100 tons of broomcorn, which would be the second largest crop on record for Colorado. In Illinois, the crop promises to be one of the best in quality in many years. Although planted later than usual, the crop did not get a very good start, but weather during June and July was nearly ideal and the crop made excellent progress. Stands are good and of uniform height. In the Beeville area of Texas the reduction in acreage this year is due to the replacement of a portion of last year's broomcorn acreage with flax. In the Devine area one of the best crops in several years was reported on an acreage about equal to last year. For the State a 4 percent increase over last year's crop is indicated. Harvesting in South Texas is well along, and in many of the earliest districts harvesting has been completed for some time. Quality of the early-harvested crops was good, but there were a number of rain-stained crops harvested later in the Beeville area.

The 1946 acreage planted to broomcorn in the 6 commercial States is estimated at 303,000 acres. Abandonment, because of drought, winds, floods, and other adverse factors, indicated at nearly 12 percent is the same as in 1945, and compares with 5 percent in 1944. The acreage remaining for harvest on August 1 is estimated at 267,000 acres--7 percent more than last year, but 11 percent below average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The United States apple crop in commercial areas is now indicated at 111,728,000 bushels - two-thirds more than the record low 1945 crop of 68,042,000 bushels but 8 percent below the 1935-44 average. Production prospects improved during July in all main regions and the August 1 forecast for the Nation is 5,263,000 bushels above the July 1 report. Increases of over one million bushels occurred in each of the States of Washington, New York, and Pennsylvania. Of the 1946 production, 41 percent is in the western States, compared with an average of 36 percent and 67 percent in 1945 when the eastern and central States had a record small crop.

For the North Atlantic area, July conditions were very favorable and the production prospect of 27,346,000 bushels is more than 2 million bushels above the July 1 estimate. The crop is nearly four times the short 1945 production but less than four-fifths of 1944 and average. In New England, prospects changed little during July. Scab damage to McIntosh is general except in parts of Maine. Wealthy and Duchess have the best set of fruit, and Baldwin and Gravensteins the lightest. In New York, prospects are relatively better for the summer and early fall varieties than for later maturing apples. Many failures and near failures are reported on Baldwin, Greening and Spy trees. However, the 12,960,000-bushel prospect is 6 times the record short 1945 crop and about three-fourths of 1944. The indicated Pennsylvania crop is 10 percent below 1944. In the Adams-Franklin-York area apples are clean. Sizes are good in all areas. In New Jersey, apples are generally clean although growers are having difficulty controlling scab, especially on McIntosh. Harvest of early apples is about finished with harvest of Wealthy and Gravenstein now under way. McIntosh harvest should start about the end of August.

In the South Atlantic area, prospects are for 20,935,000 bushels - four percent above average but 11 percent below the large 1944 production. The crop has improved as the season advanced. Quality and sizes to date are better than usual. Additional rains will be needed in some sections, but many parts of the Appalachian area already have sufficient subsoil moisture to make average sizes. The Virginia crop, at 13,140,000 bushels, is 10 percent below 1944 but 14 percent above average. The set of apples is considerably lighter than in 1944 but sizes probably will average larger.

In the Central States, improved conditions in Ohio, Michigan, and Kentucky more than offset decreases in Illinois, Wisconsin, and ~~Mid~~ Minnesota. The regions indicated production of 17,526,000 bushels is 574,000 above last month's estimate, more than double the small 1945 crop but about 22 percent below average. The Ohio crop is indicated less than half of average but apples are generally clean and sizes large. The Michigan crop is indicated about 10 percent below 1944. Prospects are best in the central and northern Lake Michigan sections and poorest in the south east and south west. Drought in the southern counties may limit sizes in that area. In Illinois, both Calhoun and Pike counties have uniformly good crops, with Jonathan, Willow Twig, and Delicious showing the best prospects.

The Western States, with production at 45,861,000 bushels, are one percent above last year's production, 1 percent below 1944 but about 4 percent above average. The Washington crop of 30,972,000 bushels is 28 percent of the U. S. total. Production is 15 percent above last year and less than one percent below 1944. Conditions to date have been favorable for sizing. Insect control has been good. Compared with 1945, production has increased more in the Wenatchee-Okanogan district than in the Yakima Valley, largely because frost damage was more severe in the lower Yakima Valley. The California crop of 7,452,000 bushels is about 29 percent below the large 1945 production but only 3 percent below average. Harvest of Gravensteins began about July 20, and shipments are expected to be heavy the first three weeks in August. In Oregon, production is indicated 15 percent above last

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

year and about 6 percent above average. This is the "on" year for Newtowns in the Hood River Valley, and production of this variety is indicated about a fourth above last year. Idaho's production is only 60 percent of the large 1945 crop. This is the result of spring freeze damage and the usual small crop following a large one.

PEACHES: United States peach production is estimated at a record of 82,898,000 bushels -- slightly larger than the previous record in 1945 of 81,564,000 bushels and 38 percent larger than the 10-year average of 59,938,000 bushels.

The 10 Southern States -- principal source of peaches in the East during July -- produced an estimated total of 24,242,000 bushels. This is 2 percent less than the July 1 estimate and 10 percent less than the record total last year, but is 53 percent above the 10-year average production. Harvest is almost complete in all Southern States. In many important areas insect damage has been the worst in recent years. Excessive rainfall in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama caused considerable loss from rot.

Virginia expects a record crop of 2,320,000 bushels compared with the 10-year average of 1,275,000 bushels and last year's near failure of 536,000 bushels. Good size and quality are indicated in nearly all important areas. Harvest of Elbertas commenced about July 29 in the main commercial counties and shipments were heavy the first week in August. Harvest for the State should be complete by the last week of August.

Prospects in the North Atlantic States continued to improve during July and production for the area is estimated at 4,931,000 bushels compared with 3,886,000 last year and the 4,433,000-bushel average. Size and quality are good in nearly all important sections. Harvest of early varieties was underway in July in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York. Elbertas and Hales should be ready for picking in New Jersey by the last week in August and harvest should be completed by Labor Day. Early crops are good in all areas of Pennsylvania, and prospects are favorable for late peaches in all areas except the Erie Belt which expects light crops of late Hales and Elbertas. In the lower Hudson Valley of New York, harvest of Golden Jubilees is underway. Peach movement will increase in volume, with the peak expected by mid-September when the important Elberta crop in the Lake Ontario area will be ready.

Production in the North Central States is placed at 8,139,000 bushels compared with 8,649,000 in 1945 and the 10-year average of 5,913,000 bushels. Prospects in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan improved during July because of favorable growing conditions and a minimum of insect and disease loss. Early peaches in Ohio are being picked but commercial movement will not be heavy until Elberta harvest begins in the northern part of the State about September 1. The Michigan crop is now indicated to be a record high of 4,428,000 bushels -- slightly larger than the previous record last year of 4,400,000 bushels. A few early peaches are being harvested but volume movement is not expected until about the first of September.

Peaches in Illinois and Missouri are sizing well and maturing earlier than usual. In the Anna area of Illinois, harvesting of Elbertas was general the first week of August. Peak movement in the Centralia area is expected by August 12.

In the West, a total supply of 40,406,000 bushels of peaches is indicated. Last year the total in these States was 37,624,000 bushels; the 10-year average is 29,606,000 bushels. Production is above average in all Western States and also above last year in all except Idaho, Colorado, and Utah.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

July weather in California favored development and maturity of peaches. A near-record crop of 21,293,000 bushels of good quality clingstones is in prospect. Production of these varieties last year amounted to 19,418,000 bushels and the 10-year average is 15,130,000 bushels. Deliveries of early varieties for canning began in late July and cannors will probably operate at capacity during all of August. The California freestone crop of 12,709,000 bushels has been exceeded only by the 1944 crop of 13,543,000 bushels. The crop last year was 11,418,000 bushels; the 10-year average is 9,517,000 bushels. Quality is very good this season. Shipments of California Elbertas and J. H. Hales started to market about the first of July and a strong movement is continuing. Interstate rail shipments through July 30 totalled 1,701 cars compared with 650 to July 30 a year ago. Canning and quick freezing of freestones have started in volume but drying of freestones is not yet in full swing.

PEARS: Prospects of pear production changed very little during July. A total of 33,101,000 bushels is indicated, which is about 3 percent below the record crop of 1945 but 14 percent above the 1935-44 average.

In the three Pacific Coast States a production of 25,533,000 bushels is estimated which is about 7 percent below the large crop of 27,418,000 bushels produced in 1945 but 24 percent above the 1935-44 average. California pear production is estimated at 11,000,000 bushels, consisting of 9,542,000 bushels of Bartletts and 1,458,000 bushels of Other varieties. Cannors' demands are heavy for regular pack and for fruit cocktail. A heavy pack may somewhat restrict the amount going to the fresh markets. Bartlett pear harvest is well advanced in the earlier areas and will continue for several weeks, with late deliveries coming from foothill orchards.

As the season advances, Washington pears show improved prospects. Indications point to a crop of 9,113,000 bushels including 6,825,000 bushels of Bartletts and 2,288,000 bushels of Other varieties. The total pear crop in Washington in 1945 was 7,770,000 bushels and the 1935-44 average stands at 6,612,000 bushels. Washington pears are making good development although there is much fruit which will go to processors because of frost rings.

Oregon pears, likewise, have made satisfactory development. The estimate is placed at 5,420,000 bushels of which 2,180,000 bushels are Bartletts and 3,240,000 bushels Other varieties. The combined crop is about the same as in 1945 when Oregon produced 2,250,000 bushels of Bartletts and 3,189,000 bushels of Other varieties. The 1935-44 average production in Oregon is 1,617,000 bushels of Bartletts and 2,275,000 bushels of Other varieties or a total of 3,893,000 bushels. Bartlett harvest was expected to begin in the Rouge River Valley about August 6, to be followed within a few days by Willamette Valley and Hood River Valley. Production will be greater than last year in all areas except the Rouge River Valley. An exceedingly large crop is in prospect in the Hood River Valley.

Pears in all groups of Eastern States show prospects of greater production than last year. In the South Central States 2,296,000 bushels are expected as compared with 2,690,000 bushels produced in 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 2,009,000 bushels.

GRAPES: The total U. S. grape crop is estimated at 2,820,700 tons which is slightly larger than production in 1945 and about 10 percent above the 1935-44 average.

In California where over 90 percent of the national crop is produced, 2,606,000 tons are indicated as compared with 2,663,000 tons in 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 2,338,100 tons. The California crop shows 589,000 tons of Wine varieties, 529,000 Table varieties, and 1,488,000 tons of Raisin variety grapes. Present indications show all of these groups to be above the 1935-44 average, while Table varieties are above 1945 and Wine and Raisin varieties are somewhat below the production of 1945. Harvest of grapes from the Desert Valleys has been completed. Supplies to fresh market are now coming from the southern and central San Joaquin Valley and will continue until late in the autumn. Picking for raisins will begin in the earlier areas of the San Joaquin Valley in late August.

Indicated production of grapes in States other than California total 214,700 tons which is about 67 percent greater than production in 1945 and about the same as the 1935-44 average.

Grapes in New York are continuing to show good prospects, especially in the Lake Erie Concord area. Both black rot and mildew have appeared in the principal producing areas but to date have not seriously reduced production prospects. In the Lake Erie area of Pennsylvania there is likewise a prospect of very good production. Only a fair crop is expected in Ohio although the production should be considerably more than double the very small crop of 1945. The Michigan grape crop is reported as uneven but much above the 1945 production and about 80 percent of average. Dry weather somewhat retarded the development of Arkansas grapes during July but a good crop is in prospect. Harvest of Concords is expected to start about August 12 reaching a peak about August 20.

The outlook for Washington grapes declined slightly during July but prospects in the Yakima Valley, the main producing area, are still promising.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 100,800 tons, compared with 73,200 tons in 1945, and the 1935-44 average of 74,200 tons. California plum production, estimated at 95,000 tons, is the largest of record. The crop is 34 percent larger than the 1945 production, and 37 percent above average. Harvest was rapidly drawing to a close by August 1 in the valley areas, and principal shipments are now originating in the foothill orchards, mostly of Placer county. Interstate shipments through July 29 totaled 4,082 cars compared with 2,650 cars to the same date last year. In Michigan, estimated production is now placed at 5,800 tons - more than 2 1/2 times the record small crop of last season and 16 percent above average.

The California dried prune crop is estimated at 200,000 tons (dry weight) compared with 226,000 tons in 1945, and the average of 203,800 tons. Prunes made satisfactory development during July and, in the earlier locations, will soon be ready for drying.

Production of prunes for all purposes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is estimated at 154,200 tons (fresh weight) compared with 146,000 tons in 1945, and the average of 136,950 tons. In Eastern Oregon, estimated production is slightly below that reported on July 1. Harvest of the Weatherspoon, or early variety, is now in progress but harvesting of the main crop of Italians is not expected to get under way until about mid-August. Western Oregon prune prospects improved somewhat during July. Canning operations are expected to get under way about September 10 and drying about a week later. Eastern Washington prune production is estimated slightly larger than a month ago. The fruit is clean and of good size. Harvest is now under way, and a good crop is expected in that area. In Western Washington, production shows little change from July 1. Idaho prune prospects improved materially during July and production is now indicated to be 15 percent larger than reported on July 1. The set of fruit is light but is developing very good size. Harvest is expected to start the third week in August.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CITRUS: Condition on August 1 of all oranges from the 1946 bloom was reported at 80 percent compared with 70 percent in 1945 and the 10-year average of 73 percent. Grapefruit condition was reported at 69 percent on August 1 compared with 67 percent a year ago and the 10-year average of 63 percent.

All fruit from the 1945-46 crops has been harvested except for the California crops of Valencia oranges, summer grapefruit and lemons.

Florida citrus crops continued to make good progress during July. Growing conditions have been almost ideal and production prospects are excellent. Rainfall has been ample -- heavy in late July and early August. Fruit is sizing well. Harvest of grapefruit is expected to start the middle of September. Condition of early and midseason varieties of oranges was reported at 82 percent on August 1 this year compared with 62 percent on August 1 last and the average of 69 percent. Valencias were reported at 77 percent this year compared with 60 percent last year and the average of 69 percent. Condition of tangerines is 71 percent compared with 55 percent last year and the average of 59 percent.

In the citrus area of Texas it was hot and dry during most of July. Only local showers were received and water for irrigation was becoming limited. Although growth of fruit was retarded during July, sizes are larger than usual for this time of year, especially grapefruit. Most citrus trees and fruit are in good condition and production of good quality is in prospect. Condition of Texas oranges was reported at 76 percent on August 1 -- 4 points below a year earlier but 7 points above average. Grapefruit was reported at 69 percent -- 7 points below August 1, 1945 but 8 points above average.

Arizona citrus conditions are favorable as a whole. In some areas, however, the drop has been much heavier than usual. Orange condition was reported at 82 percent compared with 76 percent a year ago and the 10-year average of 73 percent. Grapefruit was reported at 76 percent compared with 77 a year earlier and 73 percent the average.

In California new crop prospects are favorable for all citrus fruit. August 1 condition of Navel oranges was 79 percent compared with 80 percent a year ago and 75 percent the 10-year average. Condition of new-crop Valencias was 80 percent on August 1 this year compared with 74 percent last year and 75 percent average. August 1 grapefruit condition at 77 percent was 5 points below a year ago but 1 point above average.

New crop lemons, at 75 percent, were 2 points below a year ago but 2 points above average.

PECANS: A crop about one-fourth less than that of last year but nearly equal to the 1935-44 average is indicated by August 1 conditions. Indications now point to a total crop (improved and seedling) of 104,085,000 pounds compared with 138,082,000 pounds last year and the average of 105,746,000 pounds. Of the total prospective crop, 43,637,000 pounds, or 47 percent, are expected to be of improved varieties. Last year, 57,179,000 pounds, or 41 percent, and for the 1935-44 average 43,304,000 pounds, or 41 percent, were of these varieties.

Generally speaking, prospects are relatively better in States east of the Mississippi River, where improved varieties predominate, than in States farther west. Exceptions east of the River are Georgia and Illinois, with an extremely short crop in prospect in the latter State. To the west, on the other hand, Louisiana has a fairly good crop indicated.

In Illinois, Missouri and Oklahoma the crop is very short. Freezes and prolonged wet weather brought about a near failure in parts of the former two States. In the latter, the set was very poor and web worms have damaged the remaining crop in eastern parts of the State. Texas and Arkansas have indicated crops about one-fifth less than those of last year. Pears in Texas set a good crop, but a heavy drop was occasioned by insect damage. A second generation of case bearers is reported in some sections. Apparently a mild winter favored an early and heavy emergence of these pests. In Arkansas, a very wet spring was detrimental to the crop. In eastern areas, outside of Georgia, the 1946 crop is expected to range from 15 percent below last year in South Carolina to 20 percent above in Florida. Continuous wet weather in Mississippi and Alabama caused fruit to shed, and worms and scab have appeared. In Georgia, Schloys have done best to date, and good crops are indicated for sprayed orchards. Scab is expected to take a large part of production from unsprayed trees. Stuarts and Moores generally promise short crops. Shuck worms have shown up, but weather from now on will determine the extent of damage.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS and WALNUTS: California walnut prospects improved slightly during July in nearly all districts. Estimated production is now placed at 63,000 tons, compared with 62,000 tons in 1945, and the 1935-44 average of 55,420 tons. High temperatures during July caused some sunburn, but in general damage has not been serious. In Oregon, growing conditions continued favorable for walnuts. The estimated production of 8,500 tons -- the highest of record -- is 23 percent above last season. Blight damage to date has been less than usual. High temperatures around July 20 caused considerable sunburning of walnuts but losses do not appear serious at the present time.

California almond production, now estimated at 35,100 tons, may be the largest crop of record and compared with 23,800 tons in 1945 and an average of 14,710 tons. Almonds escaped serious spring frost injury at blossom time and have made very good development to date. In some almond areas where the crop is grown without irrigation, the crop is only fair but in most irrigated orchards very heavy production is in evidence.

Oregon filbert prospects improved somewhat during July. Estimated production is now placed at 7,600 tons -- the largest of record. Production in 1945 was 4,500 tons and in 1944 5,600 tons. Growing conditions have been favorable for the development of the crop. High temperatures caused some damage to filberts but losses have not been serious. Washington filbert production, estimated at 1,030 tons, is also a record crop. Production in 1945 totaled 800 tons.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California fig prospects continued to improve during July. The August 1 condition, at 88 percent, is 4 points higher than that of July 1 and is above last year and the 1935-44 average. The first crop of Black Missions is relatively light but of good quality. The main crops of all varieties are carrying good sets of fruit. Condition of California olives, at 51 percent, is somewhat above that of a year ago but is below average. The crop is developing favorably but the set of fruit is uneven and relatively light.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946.....

August 1, 1946.....

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.).....

APRICOTS: California apricot production is estimated at 298,000 tons, compared with the small 1945 production of 159,000 tons, and the 1935-44 average of 216,200 tons. Harvest was well advanced by August 1 in all producing areas of the State, and most canners expected to complete their "packs" by August 7. An unusually heavy tonnage of apricots moved to canneries. A smaller tonnage probably will be frozen than last season and dried tonnage may be much lighter than ordinarily would have been expected from such a large crop. In Washington, indicate production of 27,100 tons is the largest of record, nearly double the average of 14,990 tons. Production was 23,700 tons in 1945. Harvest, about completed in the lower valleys, is still in progress on higher elevations. The crop is turning out about as expected earlier in the season. Lack of sugar for home canning, which normally utilizes considerable tonnage, has reduced local demand. Out-of-state shipments have exceeded those for last season. Utah apricot prospects declined somewhat during July. Production is now estimated at 5,400 tons about one half as large as the crop of last season and slightly smaller than that of 1944.

CHERRIES: The 200,160 tons indicated total 1946 production in the 12 commercial states is 35 percent above 1945 and 25 percent above the 10-year 1935-44 average. Sweet varieties, at 102,550 tons, compares with 101,790 tons in 1945 and the 7-year 1938-44 average of 80,971 tons. Total production of sour varieties, at 97,610 tons for 1946, is more than double the 46,400 tons produced in 1945 and 12 percent above the 7-year average.

Sweet Cherries: In Oregon a bumper crop of 30,800 tons is indicated -- 48 percent above 1945 production and 60 percent above average. Cool weather in late June and early July helped to prevent serious loss from rains, although in local areas, the crop was seriously damaged and quality lowered. The crop was cleaned up better than expected and only a small part was not harvested. As the result of a good control program worm damage in western Oregon was not serious this year. Prospects in Washington declined during July because of heavy rains and consequent splitting of ripe fruit. However, most early Bings as well as many less mature crops of other varieties at higher elevations escaped injury. In the lower valleys some of the late Bings and most of the Lamberts were injured. A crop of 28,900 tons is now indicated -- 9 percent below 1945 but 23 percent above the 7-year average. The California crop is estimated at 30,000 tons -- approximately 20 percent below the 1945 production but 20 percent above the 7-year average. In Utah conditions have improved progressively during the season and now indicate a crop of 3,700 tons of sweet cherries -- 14 percent below last year but 23 percent above average. The Michigan crop also showed improvement during July and, at 3,800 tons, is more than seven times the 1945 production and 17 percent above average.

Sour Cherries: The New York sour cherry crop is estimated at 16,800 tons compared with only 7,300 tons last year and the 19,571-ton average. Most of the crop was picked by August 1 and harvest should be completed by August 10. The Pennsylvania crop turned out much better than indicated earlier in the season. Production is placed at 4,600 tons -- 1,000 tons more than last season but 1,700 tons less than average. Harvest is complete except for late Morillos, which are now being picked. Ohio production, at 2,200 tons, is the same as last year but 29 percent below average. Harvest is over. The Michigan crop is turning out large -- 45,300 tons compared with the very short crop last year of 14,000 tons and the average of 34,000 tons. Harvest was generally complete by August 1 except in the Grand Traverse section which will be finished by mid-August. In Wisconsin, a record crop of sour cherries is being harvested as fast as processors can handle it. Production is placed at 16,700 tons -- more than twice the 1945 crop of 7,300 tons and 65 percent above average. Harvest should be about complete by mid-August.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

In the Western States, declines in sour cherry prospects in Idaho and Washington were more than offset by an increase in Colorado. Total production in the West is now estimated at 12,010 tons -- about the same as the 1945 crop but 16 percent less than average.

CRANBERRIES: Weather conditions during July were generally favorable for the development of cranberries. In Massachusetts, about an average crop is in prospect. A light frost on July 16 caused a limited amount of damage in a few bogs. New Jersey cranberry prospects are relatively good. Weather conditions in that State have been more favorable to date than during the past two seasons. Good cranberry crops are in prospect in other producing areas.

POTATOES: A crop 5 percent greater than that of last year and 19 percent above the 1935-44 average is estimated for this year, on the basis of August 1 conditions. The prospective crop of 445,026,000 bushels is 13 million bushels more than was indicated a month ago, and is second only to the 464,999,000 bushels for 1943. Production last year amounted to 425,131,000 bushels and the average is 372,756,000 bushels. Conditions throughout the country during July generally favored the development of potatoes. Another factor contributing to the favorable crop prospects is the effective use of D. D. T. by many growers in combating insects. The indicated yield of 163.3 bushels is 12.7 bushels higher than the record yield of 150.6 bushels harvested in 1945.

Despite the large national crop, prospective production of 327,620,000 bushels for the 30 late States is slightly below the 328,989,000 bushels produced in 1945. Production indicated in these States, which furnish the bulk of fall and winter supplies, is 10 percent lower than the record crop of 364,011,000 bushels harvested in 1943. However, prospects improved during July in Maine, New York, North Dakota, Nebraska, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, Ohio, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Prospective yields for the 3 eastern surplus States of Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania exceed both the 1945 and the 1935-44 average yields. In Aroostook County, Maine, weather during July was very favorable. Rainfall to August 1 has been adequate, but not excessive, and both foliage development and stands are unusually good. Recent rains in upstate New York were beneficial. Except for early varieties, plants remain in excellent growing condition. Timely rains in July were extremely helpful to the crop on Long Island, where digging of Cobblers is now active. However, heavy rains on August 7 are reported to have caused extensive damage to Cobblers in Suffolk County. The effects of these rains were not considered in the August 1 estimate. Late varieties are in good condition on Long Island. While the general outlook in Pennsylvania is favorable, condition of the crop is spotted.

Prospects in the 5 central States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota are about in line with the July 1 report. The yield indicated for this area is somewhat below the 1945 yield. However, above-average yields are in prospect for each of these States. Potatoes in the southern part of Michigan were hurt by dry weather but in other commercial districts in the State the crop developed satisfactorily during July. Prospects in Wisconsin were reduced slightly by hot, dry weather during the past month. The outlook in Minnesota has changed only slightly from a month ago, but in the northern end of the Red River Valley the crop showed marked improvement following rains in late June and early July. The North Dakota crop made good progress in July. In South Dakota, late blight is appearing rather early in some of the commercial fields.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

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August 2, 1946

August 1, 1946

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Field prospects continue favorable in each of the western surplus late states. The Idaho crop is generally uniform in stand. Plants are well developed and are beginning to bloom in the late crop districts. In the commercial areas of Wyoming, the crop has made very good growth. The increase in the prospective crop in Colorado reflects the exceptionally good yields of early potatoes being harvested in the Gilcrest - Greeley area. The early acreage in Utah is also producing good yields and irrigation water is plentiful in the late areas. In Washington, yields of early potatoes have run high, and the late crop is developing exceptionally well. The early crop in Malheur County, Oregon, is producing excellent yields. The late crop in both the Crook - Deschutes and Klamath Falls areas has made good progress. In California, weather has generally been favorable except in the Tule Lake area where some frost damage occurred early in the season.

In the New England States, other than Maine, crop prospects are slightly lower than on July 1 owing to a decrease in the Connecticut crop. Insufficient moisture during the first 3 weeks of July retarded growth in many areas of these States. However, the crop has made rapid recovery since the rains of July 21 - 23.

The prospective yield for the group of 5 other late central States (West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa) is slightly higher than the yield indicated a month earlier because of some improvement in Ohio. Production of potatoes in this area has become more commercialized and indicated yields are considerably above average.

The prospective crop in the intermediate States is 5 percent higher than the crop indicated July 1. Timely rains in New Jersey were very beneficial to potatoes. The commercial early crop in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and Kansas yielded higher than indicated a month earlier.

The 1.5 million bushel increase in the crop indicated in the early States reflects the higher yield estimated for California where shipments are much heavier than a year earlier.

SWEETPOTATOES: The prospective sweetpotato crop is placed at 65,528,000 bushels as of August 1. This indicated production is slightly below both the 1945 production of 66,836,000 bushels and the 1935-44 average of 66,422,000 bushels. Above-average yields are in prospect for all States except New Jersey, Kansas, Florida, and Oklahoma. Yield prospects declined during July in Kansas, North Carolina, and Oklahoma. However, reductions in the prospective crop in these States were more than offset by improved prospects in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

Timely rains in New Jersey have enabled sweetpotatoes to make good growth. In the central States, growing conditions in July were varied. In Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, July precipitation and temperatures generally favored the crop. The Missouri crop withstood the hot July weather, but in Kansas extremely hot dry weather reduced the prospective yield sharply.

The reduction in prospects in the South Atlantic group of States reflects deterioration in the North Carolina crop. In the commercial area of Virginia, clear weather permitted needed cultivation in July and sweetpotatoes responded favorably to this cultivation. Weather conditions in Georgia and South Carolina were favorable during July and the August 1 prospects were good.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Vines are growing nicely in Kentucky and stands are even. In the commercial area of west Tennessee, rainfall was heavy in early July. Weather has generally favored sweetpotatoes in this State, and in Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas. Harvest of the near-record Louisiana crop has started, but July shipments are below shipments of a year earlier. Rainy weather delayed the setting of plants and wet weather in July retarded digging of the early crop. In Oklahoma, dry weather during the past month reduced prospective yields. The crop in Texas held its own during the past month, but July rainfall was low in the principal sweetpotato producing areas. Continued dry weather would be detrimental to the crop.

TOBACCO: Production prospects improved slightly during the month for all tobaccos, with a record crop of 2,163 million pounds indicated on August 1. Such a production would be about 8 percent above the 1945 crop - the former high record - when slightly less than 2,000 million pounds were produced.

Heavy rains in eastern North Carolina did some damage to type 12 tobacco resulting in a lower indicated yield than last month for this type. Increases in types 13 and 14, however, more than offset these losses and the resulting estimate of production for flue-cured tobacco shows a net increase of 1 percent above last month. The prospective production of 1,235 million pounds is well above last year's record of 1,174 million pounds.

All of the more important States producing burley tobacco showed production increases from last month. The August 1 total production of 560 million pounds is about 3 percent higher than was indicated a month ago and compares with 578 million pounds produced in 1945 and 591 million, the record, established in 1944. Growing conditions have been generally favorable with adequate moisture in most sections. Cutting has begun in scattered fields in Tennessee and Kentucky and will be general before the middle of August. The outlook for Southern Maryland tobacco continues very bright with production expected to establish a new high record.

The crops of dark air-cured and dark fired tobaccos are forecast at 47.3 and 87.8 million pounds, or above last year by 9 percent and 54 percent respectively. Stands are good and plant growth has been excellent. Most sections in Tennessee and Kentucky producing fired tobacco had adequate rainfall which brought about luxuriant vegetative growth.

Growing conditions have averaged about normal during July in the cigar-type areas. The August 1 forecast places production of fillers about 4 percent above the indicated production on July 1 while a slight decline is shown for binders. Prospective production of fillers, 59.5 million pounds, compares with 50.4 million in 1945 and is practically the same as the 1944 crop. Production of binders, 72.0 million pounds, is about 10 million above that of 1945 and 18 million higher than the 1935-44 average. The quantity of wrappers from this year's crop is expected to be slightly above the total produced last year.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets in 1946, based on August 1 conditions, is indicated at 11,205,000 tons. This is about 29 percent above the 1945 production and compares with the average of 9,568,000 tons. The present estimate, if realized, would be the highest since 1942 when 11,674,000 tons were produced. Indicated yields per acre in all of the important producing States either remained unchanged or increased during the past month. The average yield for the United States, 13.0 tons, is half a ton above that of July 1 and 1 ton above average.

In the important producing States of the Rocky Mountain area, beets have received sufficient irrigation water and show good growth and color. In California, the indicated yield per acre is substantially above average with little damage from insects or plant disease. Harvesting started in the Kern County area about July 22 and is expected to begin about the middle of August in central California.

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In the Lakes area, some of the beets were planted late because of dry weather during April and May, and some replanting was necessitated by the May frost. However, both the late planted and replanted beets are now in satisfactory condition with good stands. June rains delayed blocking and thinning operations in some fields, but good weather during July enabled growers to "catch up" with these operations.

Assuming that the present indicated production will be realized and that sugar recovery per ton of beets will be about normal this year, a total of about 1,630,000 tons of refined sugar would be expected from the 1946 sugar beet crop.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: August 1 conditions indicate prospective production of sugarcane for sugar and seed of 6,394,000 tons compared with 6,767,000 tons last year, and the 10-year average of 5,873,000 tons. Less favorable conditions in Louisiana resulted in a 4 percent decline from production indications of July 1.

Growth of cane in Louisiana has been slow, and the crop is generally late. Continued rainy weather during July delayed cultivation and caused some leaching of fertilizer. Dry weather and sunshine are now urgently needed. In Florida, where the water supply is controlled, conditions have been satisfactory.

HOPS: Production prospects for hops improved slightly in July. August 1 condition in the 3 Pacific Coast States indicates a crop of 58,604,000 pounds. The increase of 217,000 pounds over the July 1 forecast is the result of improvement in California. Oregon prospects held about the same as a month ago and the Washington outlook declined slightly. If this year's prospect materializes, the crop will exceed the record outturn of 1945 by 4 percent and will be 48 percent above the 1935-44 average of 32,631,000 pounds.

In Oregon the crop has made good growth. A period of hot weather the last half of July dried the soil and damaged blossoms in some fields, but the hot weather aided in the control of aphids. Hops in irrigated areas are very promising, and only slight insect or mildew damage has yet occurred. In Washington, production is forecast at 22,134,000 pounds, slightly less than on July 1. Harvest of the Early Fuggles and Early Clusters is expected to start about the third week of August and harvest of Late Clusters will start in early September. The Washington hop crop, as a whole, has developed well to date. The crop for California is now placed at 15,470,000 pounds, up 3 percent from the July estimate. Harvest of the early varieties started in early August. Quality of the crop appears high.

HAY: August 1 reports from farmers indicate that the total United States hay crop will be nearly 96 million tons this year. Such a crop would be the smallest since 1941 and 9 million tons less than harvested in 1945 but $4\frac{1}{2}$ million more than the 1935-44 average. Larger than average hay crops are indicated generally south and east of a line extending from Chicago to western Texas, although there are exceptions in this area, notably in Illinois and Mississippi. Dry weather has reduced prospects to below average crops in Michigan and Wisconsin; smaller than average hay crops are expected also in Minnesota, Iowa, Colorado, Oregon and some other western States.

Indicated wild hay yields per acre are below average in most of the important States -- mostly because of dry weather. Alfalfa hay yields also are generally a little below average from Michigan westward to Idaho -- partly because of frost damage to the first cutting. Alfalfa yields are expected to

be low in Utah and Colorado but near or above average in Nebraska and all States to the east and south thereof, as well as in the three Pacific Coast States. Clover-timothy hay yields per acre are generally above average in the important States, except in Wisconsin and Michigan where the weather has been too dry. Good yields of lespedeza hay are expected in all important States.

Production of clover-timothy hay is expected to exceed 31 million tons which would be about a million less than in 1945 and nearly 6 million more than the 10-year average. More than average production is expected in all important States, except Washington and Idaho.

The prospective alfalfa hay crop of 30 million tons is a close second to clover-timothy but is nearly 4 million tons less than last year. The expected harvest of wild hay -- $11\frac{1}{2}$ million tons is $\frac{1}{2}$ million more than average but 2 million less than last year.

PASTURES: Although July temperatures were above average and rainfall was less than usual for the United States as a whole, pasture condition was 78 percent of normal on August 1, four points above average for this date. The decline from July 1 was seven points, which is about average. Pasture condition on August 1 was considerably poorer than the excellent condition which prevailed generally over the United States a year earlier. Except for the West, August 1 pasture condition for all major regions was above average but below a month ago. In Western States, August 1 pasture condition was below average and unchanged from July 1.

Condition dropped sharply during July, in the major northern dairy States from Wisconsin eastward, and on August 1 green feed was much less abundant than on the same date last year. In New England, rainfall from June 20 to July 21 was extremely light, and a sharp drop in pasture condition was general. Lowest condition was reported in western Maine and the coastal counties northward from Cape Cod. Rains in late July and early August were substantial and pasture prospects in the area have improved materially. In lower Michigan and Wisconsin and small sections of northern Indiana and Illinois, August 1 pastures were very poor with severe drought evident in small areas bordering on Lake Michigan. Late July and early August showers were helpful in much of the area, but at the end of the first week in August a soaking rain was badly needed to revive growth.

Timely rains revived pasture in both Montana and North Dakota during July, but the reported August 1 pasture condition in North Dakota was still only fair. In southeastern South Dakota and a strip extending from northeastern Nebraska to the central part of the State, pastures deteriorated and on August 1 were very poor.

Severe drought in the Southwest continued through July and, during the month, this general area of poor pastures expanded northeastward. As outlined on the pasture map (page 4) pasture condition in the area from south central Missouri westward across Kansas and Colorado through most of Utah and southwestward through Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico ranged from poor to extreme drought. This area comprises about one-fourth of the Nation's land area and contains some of the more important cattle and sheep producing sections. Pastures and ranges in southeastern New Mexico and adjacent areas of Texas were extremely short of feeds while conditions almost as bad were evident in central New Mexico, in spots of southern Texas and western Oklahoma, in south central and southeastern Kansas and southwestern Missouri. Substantial rains are needed soon in this area if fall grass is to be available and stock water supplies are to be replenished. Good to excellent pasture conditions continued to prevail on August 1 in the Pacific Northwest, while in much of California they were only fair.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCTION: In July, milk production on farms in the United States declined seasonally. Total output was below last year's record level, but otherwise was the highest in history for July. Milk production during the month is estimated at almost 12 billion pounds, down 3 percent from July 1945, the largest percentage decline from a year ago of any month since January this year.

Mid-year numbers of milk cows on farms were estimated at 4 percent below 1945 on the basis of information obtained in the Department of Agriculture's June Livestock Survey. Milk production per cow, however, was the highest for the month in 22 years of record, but the increase in rate of milk production per cow was not enough to offset the decline in milk cow numbers. Milk production per capita in July, based on the total United States population, averaged 2.74 pounds. This was appreciably above the 10-year July average, but lower than in three of the past five years.

August 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents average 16.80 pounds compared with 16.43 pounds a year earlier and a 1935-44 August 1 average of 15.08 pounds. Record high figures were reported in the East North Central, West North Central, South Atlantic, and Western Regions. In the North Atlantic States production per cow was 3 percent below a year ago as the result of poorer pastures and lighter concentrate feeding. Except for last year, production per cow in these States was the highest for August 1 on record. In the South Central States, milk production per cow was also below last year but was only moderately above average for the date. Record high August 1 milk production per cow figures were reported for a large number of important milk producing States, including all of the 5 East North Central States, and Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Washington and Oregon.

Several factors appear to be maintaining the high rate of milk production per cow. During the sharp culling of milking herds that has taken place during the past year, farmers have saved their best producers. Some of the lower producing cows may also have been shifted out of the milking herd to be used for raising calves. Pasture feed has not been as abundant as a year ago, but in some parts of the West pastures showed marked improvement from a month ago and probably aided in holding up milk production in that area. In the Great Lakes area, pastures have been much less favorable, but dairy farmers have been feeding concentrates as liberally as the unusually high summer rate of feeding a year ago.

The percentage of milk cows reported milked dropped less than usual from the July 1 peak, and for August 1 was higher than in the past 3 years but below the percentage milked on that date in any other of the past 11 years. In the Western States, the percentage of cows in production was appreciably above the 1935-44 average, in the Atlantic Coast regions slightly above average, in the East North Central States about average, and in the West North Central and South Central regions distinctly below average. However, in the last two regions the percentage milked was above the August 1 figure for either of the past two years.

In 14 of the 18 States for which monthly estimates are made, July milk production was below last year's level. In Wisconsin, where milk cow numbers appear to have leveled off after a long period of increase, a high rate of production per cow resulted in a record total milk production for the month. In Virginia and Utah the high rate of production per cow offset reductions in cow numbers and total production was likewise a new high for July. North Carolina equalled last July's total milk production, but failed to equal the output for the month in 1944. In the other States milk production was less than in July 1945 but only in North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana and Oregon was it less than the 1935-44 July average.

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August 9, 1946

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August 1, 1946

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

: July : Stato : average : : 1935-44 :					: July : Stato : average : : 1935-44 :				
July : 1945 :					July : 1945 :				
June : 1946 :					June : 1946 :				
July : 1946 :					July : 1946 :				
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	82	92	96	90	Va.	151	182 2/	131	185
Pa.	428	485	502	476	N.C.	130	146 2/	142	146
Ind.	318	375	364	358	Okla.	261	284 2/	263	254
Ill.	488	550	2/ 556	513	Mont.	77	73 2/	75	71
Mich.	474	571	2/ 602	567	Idaho	122	137 2/	133	128
Wis.	1,316	1,584	2/ 1,808	1,599	Utah	54	65	69	67
Iowa	656	712	720	696	Wash.	204	226	226	220
Mo.	347	439	2/ 441	420	Oreg.	145	148	154	144
N.Dak.	248	254	252	227	Other				
Kans.	287	304	295	273	States	5,085	5,674	5,765	5,522
					U.S.	10,871	12,301 2/	12,644	11,956

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available. 2/ Revised.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES
FED TO MILK COWS:

Summer feeding of grain and concentrates to milk cows this year has been liberal, although not so heavy as last year.

In herds kept by crop reporters the amount of concentrate ration fed per milk cow on August 1 averaged 3.24 pounds, about 4 percent less than the 3.39 pounds reported fed a year earlier, and about 9 percent less than the 3.56 pounds reported fed on June 1 this year. However, it exceeded the 3.13 pounds reported fed on August 1, 1944, the only other year for which crop reporters' figures for this date are available.

The July milk-food and butterfat-food price ratios were the lowest since 1937. Dairy product prices increased, but subsidy payments were terminated and returns to milk producers did not rise as sharply as food prices following expiration of controls on June 30, 1946. The moderately strong rate of concentrate feeding indicated on August 1 by crop correspondents in spite of this unfavorable relationship seems to be caused by the need to supplement the shorter pasture feed in many areas, and perhaps willingness of milk producers to feed available homegrown grains in expectation of more favorable returns relative to feed later in the year. Although stocks of food grains on farms on July 1, 1946 were below a year ago this date, the largest corn crop in the Nation's history is indicated for harvest this year and the production of other food crops will be abundant.

Only in the North Atlantic States, where purchased grains and concentrates are very important, was the rate of feeding on August 1 sharply lower than a year ago. Difficulty in obtaining feed in the New England States, where most of the supply of concentrates must be shipped in, was partly responsible for the greatly reduced rate of feeding in that area on August 1. The North Central groups of States reported the same high rate of feeding as a year ago, the Southern States slightly lower and the Western States slightly higher than a year ago.

MILK COW NUMBERS
CONTINUE DECLINE:

For the second successive year milk cow numbers declined from the all-time peak attained in 1944 according to analysis of the reports on some 120,000 milking herds obtained in the Department of Agriculture's midyear Livestock Survey conducted in cooperation with the Post-Office Department through rural rail carriers. Milk cows on farms in June 1946 were 4 percent fewer than a year earlier and 6 percent below the June 1944 level. The decline from last year was general throughout the United States, as 39 of the 48 States showed decreases in numbers. Numbers were lower in all major geographic regions, with reported declines ranging from 2 to 7 percent for the year ending June 1946.

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Sharpest declines in milk cow numbers were registered in Missouri, Arkansas, and States of the Great Plains, northern Rocky Mountains and Southwest, where numbers ranged from 7 to 10 percent below those in June 1945.

Several factors appeared to have been influential in causing the sharp reduction in milk cow numbers. A high level of income and good returns from other agricultural enterprises that are less confining than dairying have continued to divert many farmers from milking cows. In much of the area where sharpest decreases occurred, milking herds include many dual purpose type cows that can easily be shifted from milking to suckling calves. In some areas, such as New Mexico and portions of adjacent States, feed shortages accompanying persistent drought encouraged retrenchment and even liquidation of some herds. Unavailability of sufficient skilled help for milking continued as a handicap during much of the year. The movement of the population away from war centers and military camps has decreased the need from local milk supplies during the past year and may have contributed to the decrease in number of milk cows in some States.

In Northern dairy States, from Wisconsin eastward, milk cow numbers were maintained or declined only moderately. In Wisconsin, Maryland, New Jersey, and parts of New England, numbers were as large as on June 1, 1945. In Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan declines of 1 to 2 percent were recorded. In Minnesota, Iowa, and the Eastern Corn Belt States numbers dropped 4 or 5 percent. Southern States east of the Mississippi River showed generally fewer milk cows than a year ago with most of the decreases ranging from 2 to 5 percent. In Georgia no change from a year ago was evident. In Florida and California where abnormally increased population has maintained the demand for milk, the number of cows continued to increase, with a gain of 3 percent in each State during the year ending in June. Numbers of milk cows June 1946 as percentage of June 1945 are shown for each State in the table on page 59.

HEIFER CALVES SAVED FOR MILK COWS: The number of spring heifer calves saved this year for later additions to the milking herd was at the lowest level since the late 1930s. In answer to the question "Number of this spring's heifer calves being saved for milk cows", farmers reporting in the June Livestock Survey indicated a decrease from a year earlier in all major regions. The sharpest declines came in the South Central and Western States. The decline was less marked in the most important commercial dairy States.

If the number of spring heifer calves saved for milk cows, as reported in June, bears about its usual relationship to number saved during the entire year, January 1, 1947 numbers of calves less than one year old being kept for milk cows probably will be down between 5 and 10 percent from January 1, 1946.

Although only part of the year's calf crop is covered by the June reports, experience in previous years has indicated that changes in spring heifer calves provide a good indication of direction of yearly change and a fair indication of degree of change.

If the present indications are borne out, 1½ to 2 years from now the replacement stock available for maintaining milking herds will be further decreased. The influence of fewer replacements could, of course, be modified by a reduced rate of culling. It is also possible that many heifer calves of beef or dual purpose breeding not now intended for the milking herd may nevertheless be used for milk cows providing price relationships and demand for milk are favorable when these calves reach milking age.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,221,000,000 eggs in July-- 8 percent fewer than in July last year, but 16 percent more than the 1935-44 average. July production was below that of last

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

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August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

year in all parts of the country, from 3 percent below in the West to 13 percent below in the South Central States. Aggregate egg production for the first 7 months of this year was 38,034,000,000 eggs -- 1 percent less than for the same period in 1945, but 28 percent above average. The 7 months production was below that of last year in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic and Western States where it exceeded last year by 4 and 1 percent, respectively.

Egg production per layer in July was 14.0 eggs, compared with 14.5 last year and the average of 13.4. Rate of lay was below that of last year in all parts of the country except the West, where it was about the same. The rate of production during the first 7 months of this year, for the country as a whole, was 103.5 eggs per layer on hand, compared with 102.7 last year and an average of 93.9.

There were 302,574,000 layers on farms during July -- 5 percent less than in July last year, but 12 percent above average. Throughout the country, numbers of layers ranged 1 to 6 percent below last year. The seasonal decrease in layers from July 1 to August 1 was 7.4 percent of the July 1 holdings about the same as in 1945 but above the average decrease of 5 percent.

The number of potential layers on farms August 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) was 7 percent less than a year ago. Numbers of potential layers were below a year ago in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic, where they were 2 percent above last year. Decreases from a year ago were 5 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in East North Central, 7 percent in South Central, 8 percent in the West and 15 percent in the North Atlantic States.

Pullets not of laying age on farms August 1 are estimated at 291,206,000 birds -- 9 percent less than a year ago, but 1 percent above the 1940-44 average. They decreased in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic, where they increased 4 percent. Decreases from a year ago are 5 percent in the West North Central, 7 percent in the East North Central, 10 percent in the South Central, 15 percent in the West and 22 percent in the North Atlantic States.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1 1/
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1940-44	76,828	117,573	168,320	51,191	109,625	51,414	574,951
1945	81,800	127,637	193,760	54,263	116,020	49,547	623,027
1946	69,524	120,522	183,757	55,118	107,468	45,761	582,150

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1

Av. 1940-44	39,976	61,171	88,245	24,078	50,370	23,640	287,481
1945	46,224	68,088	104,675	25,476	51,500	22,469	318,432
1946	36,208	63,313	99,700	26,372	46,462	19,151	291,206

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-July averaged 37.1 cents per dozen, compared with 37.9 cents a year ago and an average of 23.6 cents. They advanced 3.6 cents per dozen during the month ending July 15, compared with 2.1 cents last year and an average of 1.7 cents. Egg markets continued firm with prices seasonally higher for top grades. Average to poor qualities were weak with prices ranging irregularly lower. Receipts on larger markets were of about normal volume. Storage holdings have passed their seasonal peak. Speculative interest weakened during the month and future options were sharply lower.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946August 1, 19463:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Chicken prices advanced 2.8 cents per pound during the month, compared with an advance of 0.9 cents last year. Mid-July prices averaged 29.4 cents per pound, the highest price in 37 years of record, compared with 28.5 cents a year ago and the average of 17.3 cents. Poultry markets were unusually active during July. Sharp price advances recorded early in the month, as reflected in the record high price of July 15, were materially reduced after that date. Storage stocks passed the seasonal low point and started upward as mid-Western receipts increased.

Turkey prices in mid-July averaged 32.7 cents per pound, an increase of 1.5 cents from a month ago. This compares with 33.4 cents a year ago and an average of 17.9 cents.

The average cost of a United States farm poultry ration at mid-July prices was \$3.24 per 100 pounds, the highest in 23 years of record. This compares with \$2.90 a year ago and \$2.06 for the 10-year average. The ration cost increased 45 cents per hundred pounds during the past month. Since April 15 the cost of the poultry ration has increased 83 cents per hundred or 27 percent; 45 cents of this increase came during the past month following the lapse of price control on June 30. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships on July 15 were considerably less favorable for the poultry producers than they were a year earlier or the 10-year average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44		Aug. 1, 1946	1935-44		Aug. 1, 1946
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	40.0	40.0	41.0	594	600	697
N.H.	41.0	39.0	41.0	631	546	574
Vt.	37.6	37.0	40.0	2,681	2,442	2,560
Mass.	41.2	43.0	41.0	1,702	1,634	1,599
R.I.	37.3	40.0	38.0	328	320	304
Conn.	39.7	43.0	41.0	1,952	2,150	2,050
N.Y.	35.4	33.0	39.0	24,233	22,968	28,509
N.J.	38.2	45.0	40.0	7,278	8,010	7,320
Pa.	40.9	44.0	43.0	54,484	59,576	58,824
Ohio	44.4	49.5	50.0	155,800	176,913	189,400
Ind.	42.2	53.0	53.0	179,491	235,956	247,775
Ill.	45.0	46.5	55.0	373,003	391,390	497,420
Mich.	34.6	35.0	38.0	55,302	61,915	69,236
Wis.	37.2	41.0	45.0	88,795	109,839	114,525
Minn.	37.9	36.5	50.0	180,581	217,248	276,250
Iowa	47.1	46.5	51.0	472,763	508,106	673,318
Mo.	26.8	27.0	39.0	115,464	105,840	184,977
N.Dak.	19.9	22.0	28.0	22,266	26,950	32,256
S.Dak.	18.7	29.0	33.0	60,290	118,668	142,884
Nebr.	19.1	30.5	36.0	145,881	258,304	283,536
Kans.	18.0	24.0	22.0	55,247	73,864	66,792
Del.	28.3	32.0	30.0	3,918	4,224	3,990
Md.	34.2	37.0	36.0	16,650	16,872	16,920
Va.	25.4	33.0	30.5	34,814	40,359	36,173
W.Va.	28.6	36.0	34.0	12,542	12,996	12,512
N.C.	20.3	25.0	23.0	48,367	55,650	50,163
S.C.	14.4	16.5	16.5	23,962	23,414	23,414
Ga.	10.7	14.0	13.0	43,770	48,678	43,849
Fla.	10.0	10.0	9.5	7,345	6,000	6,232
Ky.	24.9	32.0	35.0	66,741	77,824	86,835
Tenn.	23.5	27.0	30.0	64,754	66,204	72,810
Ala.	13.6	17.0	15.5	45,670	50,626	44,780
Miss.	15.3	20.0	16.5	44,522	50,660	41,794
Ark.	16.4	21.0	23.0	35,175	35,511	37,950
La.	15.7	20.0	14.5	23,632	23,140	15,936
Okla.	16.1	17.5	18.0	28,988	26,268	28,368
Tex.	16.2	16.0	16.5	80,209	66,832	65,472
Mont.	15.3	15.0	21.5	2,502	2,010	2,816
Idaho	44.4	46.0	52.0	1,887	1,334	1,456
Wyo.	12.2	14.0	15.5	1,805	1,442	1,364
Colo.	12.9	22.0	19.0	12,709	16,588	13,471
N.Mex.	14.8	16.0	12.0	2,856	2,400	1,440
Ariz.	11.1	11.5	10.5	407	437	410
Utah	27.2	33.0	27.0	704	792	702
Nev.	30.9	32.0	23.0	92	64	84
Wash.	37.3	50.0	52.0	1,243	1,450	1,352
Oreg.	32.2	35.5	37.0	1,899	1,384	1,443
Calif.	32.4	33.0	34.0	2,448	2,112	2,278
U.S.	28.5	33.1	38.2	2,608,499	3,018,410	3,496,820

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1946

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 9, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

WINTER WHEAT						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	23.6	26.0	25.0	6,955	9,308	5,275
N.J.	22.2	21.0	24.5	1,247	1,323	1,446
Pa.	20.1	21.5	22.5	18,539	20,038	19,755
Ohio	20.6	27.0	26.5	41,875	60,993	52,735
Ind.	17.4	22.5	21.5	26,663	35,842	30,616
Ill.	18.0	18.5	16.5	31,643	25,456	20,889
Mich.	21.3	27.0	25.5	17,261	27,648	22,874
Wis.	18.4	25.0	23.0	734	800	736
Minn.	18.7	23.0	20.0	3,209	2,714	1,920
Iowa	18.7	21.0	24.0	6,101	2,688	3,288
Mo.	14.6	14.5	15.5	26,150	22,518	23,343
S.Dak.	12.1	16.0	17.0	1,669	3,936	5,015
Nebr.	15.3	23.0	23.0	44,620	84,226	92,644
Kans.	13.5	15.5	17.0	144,440	207,917	216,631
Del.	19.0	19.5	20.5	1,331	1,306	1,394
Md.	19.7	18.5	20.0	7,592	6,864	7,040
Va.	15.0	16.0	19.5	8,237	8,192	9,418
W.Va.	15.2	17.5	18.5	1,849	1,768	1,591
N.C.	13.3	14.0	17.0	6,477	6,216	6,647
S.C.	11.1	13.0	15.0	2,457	2,912	2,880
Ga.	10.3	13.0	12.5	1,977	2,613	2,012
Ky.	14.8	13.5	15.5	6,242	5,278	4,976
Tenn.	12.5	12.5	14.0	5,187	5,325	4,648
Ala.	11.8	15.0	14.0	101	240	154
Miss.	1/ 26.0	21.0	21.0	1/ 240	378	231
Ark.	10.2	10.5	12.5	527	441	375
Okla.	12.6	12.7	15.0	53,306	70,917	87,945
Tex.	11.1	9.0	10.5	34,863	41,778	53,613
Mont.	17.9	22.0	21.0	19,039	30,162	33,558
Idaho	24.3	29.0	26.5	14,998	19,691	19,610
Wyo.	14.4	20.0	25.0	1,615	3,060	4,550
Colo.	15.7	24.8	20.0	14,416	31,967	30,940
N.Mex.	10.9	9.0	8.0	2,346	2,034	1,720
Ariz.	22.1	21.0	21.0	781	504	567
Utah	19.4	22.5	20.0	3,560	4,680	4,660
Nev.	28.2	25.0	26.0	113	100	140
Wash.	26.9	27.0	30.5	31,794	44,253	69,998
Oreg.	23.3	23.0	26.0	14,378	16,675	20,540
Calif.	18.3	18.5	20.0	13,606	10,416	13,520
U.S.	15.9	17.6	18.6	618,019	823,177	879,894

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44		Aug. 1, 1946	1935-44		Aug. 1, 1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	19.2	18.0	17.0	64	36	51
N.Y.	18.2	19.0	19.0	81	57	171
Pa.	18.6	19.5	20.0	190	156	160
Ind.	15.9	18.0	18.0	113	54	54
Ill.	18.2	25.0	22.0	345	200	198
Mich.	17.6	20.0	20.0	214	40	60
Wis.	17.4	25.0	23.0	919	700	1,426
Minn.	14.9	19.0	18.0	20,020	18,392	22,122
Iowa	14.6	19.0	19.0	319	57	76
N.Dak.	12.2	16.0	13.5	72,155	129,920	107,960
S.Dak.	9.6	16.5	14.0	20,729	45,986	42,140
Nebr.	9.1	17.0	16.5	1,552	986	908
Kans.	7.9	11.0	12.0	86	44	36
Mont.	13.5	12.0	15.0	33,246	27,564	30,945
Idaho	29.3	31.0	31.5	10,820	11,005	14,206
Wyo.	13.1	16.5	16.0	1,323	1,155	1,328
Colo.	14.6	20.0	15.0	3,498	2,660	2,115
N.Mex.	14.1	14.0	10.0	255	294	220
Utah	30.6	33.0	32.0	2,201	2,178	2,368
Nev.	25.9	24.0	26.0	342	288	442
Wash.	21.2	20.0	25.0	19,816	18,960	12,800
Oreg.	21.4	21.5	24.0	5,396	4,214	5,544
U.S.	14.0	16.5	15.3	193,774	264,945	245,330

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44		Aug. 1, 1946	1935-44		Aug. 1, 1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	15.3	17.5	18.0	1,125	402	720
N.Dak.	13.2	18.0	14.5	26,279	31,968	31,624
S.Dak.	10.5	15.5	14.5	4,495	2,650	2,798
3 States	12.9	17.8	14.6	31,900	35,020	35,142

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	Total
	Thousand bushels					
Av. 1935-44	359,476	200,727	158,979	32,832	91,678	843,692
1945	519,421	234,025	232,852	35,731	101,114	1,123,143
1946 2/	572,746	209,686	211,130	35,646	131,158	1,160,366

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated August 1, 1946.

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 9, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1946

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1, 1946	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1, 1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	36.8	36.0	37.0	3,837	2,916	3,219
N.H.	37.9	36.0	39.0	272	252	234
Vt.	31.5	31.0	33.0	1,610	1,302	1,386
Mass.	33.0	31.0	33.0	179	186	231
R.I.	30.8	31.0	31.0	40	31	31
Conn.	31.2	29.0	32.0	134	116	128
N.Y.	29.4	29.0	36.0	23,964	20,822	30,744
N.J.	29.9	25.0	32.0	1,317	925	1,248
Pa.	29.2	30.5	34.5	25,172	24,583	23,911
Ohio	34.9	42.5	45.0	41,021	53,210	67,050
Ind.	30.6	42.0	37.0	40,208	59,682	57,831
Ill.	36.1	46.0	43.0	124,323	158,102	169,979
Mich.	33.4	40.0	43.0	44,458	64,400	74,089
Wis.	35.0	51.0	41.0	85,827	152,537	120,007
Minn.	35.2	45.0	37.0	149,310	212,540	197,506
Iowa	35.0	40.0	39.0	189,537	214,440	227,877
Mo.	24.4	19.5	33.0	44,166	31,161	69,069
N.Dak.	26.2	34.0	25.0	47,456	82,484	50,975
S.Dak.	27.7	43.0	29.5	56,232	147,963	93,456
Nebr.	24.3	31.5	28.0	45,001	74,120	68,684
Kans.	24.3	18.5	29.0	38,509	17,668	41,992
Del.	29.0	31.0	30.0	81	124	150
Md.	29.3	30.0	31.5	1,048	960	945
Va.	23.0	28.0	31.0	2,498	3,780	4,309
W.Va.	22.1	25.0	25.0	1,675	1,750	1,625
N.C.	34.1	28.0	33.0	6,006	9,128	11,137
S.C.	31.8	24.5	27.0	11,834	16,023	16,767
Ga.	19.7	25.0	25.5	9,310	15,000	14,076
Fla.	14.6	20.0	18.0	184	480	396
Ky.	19.2	23.0	25.0	1,470	1,725	2,250
Tenn.	19.6	24.0	25.0	2,107	4,416	4,500
Ala.	19.6	25.0	24.0	2,975	5,275	4,560
Miss.	30.5	31.0	35.0	6,315	13,671	11,585
Ark.	24.2	27.0	30.0	6,097	2,208	8,400
La.	29.5	29.5	24.0	2,515	4,248	2,592
Okla.	19.8	19.0	21.0	27,713	19,855	22,596
Tex.	23.4	23.5	23.0	33,557	42,441	37,375
Mont.	30.9	31.0	37.5	11,421	9,486	10,425
Idaho	38.5	41.0	40.0	6,515	6,806	6,320
Wyo.	28.6	31.0	31.5	3,289	4,557	4,252
Colo.	29.3	35.0	28.0	4,923	7,245	5,796
N.Mex.	24.6	22.0	17.5	734	682	560
Ariz.	28.5	32.0	29.0	232	384	319
Utah	39.6	30.0	42.0	1,504	1,233	1,890
Nev.	38.3	39.0	38.0	202	273	266
Wash.	45.6	44.0	49.0	8,034	7,040	6,309
Oreg.	31.8	29.5	34.5	9,400	7,813	8,694
Calif.	30.0	31.0	31.0	4,582	5,115	5,427
U.S.	30.7	37.3	34.8	1,129,441	1,547,663	1,492,272

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1, 1946	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1, 1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	27.3	28.0	28.0	114	84	112
Vt.	27.0	22.0	28.0	146	88	112
N.Y.	24.6	25.0	30.0	3,161	2,200	2,970
N.J.	27.3	30.0	34.0	141	180	204
Pa.	28.5	35.0	36.0	2,818	3,150	3,384
Ohio	25.1	30.0	30.0	747	630	540
Ind.	23.4	24.0	25.0	1,112	816	550
Ill.	27.0	25.5	28.0	2,986	842	784
Mich.	27.0	31.0	36.0	5,207	3,906	4,860
Wis.	28.8	40.0	35.0	18,241	3,600	4,130
Minn.	24.4	29.0	29.0	43,584	13,224	20,880
Iowa	24.0	28.0	31.0	8,498	84	465
Mo.	19.3	19.0	21.0	2,686	1,463	1,134
N.Dak.	19.5	24.0	18.5	37,965	53,760	40,200
S.Dak.	17.9	25.0	22.5	31,030	32,900	30,195
Nebr.	17.5	22.0	21.0	20,871	13,420	11,529
Kans.	14.5	17.5	17.0	11,590	6,702	5,151
Del.	29.9	30.0	31.0	132	300	310
Md.	28.9	29.5	33.5	1,690	1,918	2,312
Va.	25.5	27.0	32.0	1,647	1,836	2,176
W.Va.	24.8	25.5	28.0	210	230	196
N.C.	21.8	21.0	25.5	525	840	816
S.C.	17.5	18.5	22.0	128	166	220
Ga.	<u>1/</u> 17.9	19.0	21.5	<u>1/</u> 126	171	172
Ky.	22.9	22.5	25.0	1,419	1,170	1,300
Tenn.	18.8	18.0	20.0	1,334	1,728	1,640
Ala.	--	19.0	18.0	--	114	90
Miss.	--	26.0	28.0	--	338	140
Ark.	15.7	17.0	18.0	142	119	108
Okla.	16.0	15.5	16.0	5,209	2,108	1,520
Tex.	17.7	14.5	16.0	4,166	3,857	3,616
Mont.	25.0	23.0	25.5	6,998	13,248	16,167
Idaho	34.6	37.0	36.0	8,515	11,840	10,476
Wyo.	26.4	28.5	28.5	2,207	3,106	3,249
Colo.	22.0	28.5	23.0	11,720	19,551	13,570
N.Mex.	24.0	22.0	20.0	441	550	600
Ariz.	32.6	34.0	33.0	1,362	2,652	2,706
Utah	43.3	45.0	43.0	4,593	6,750	5,504
Nev.	35.2	32.0	33.5	561	640	737
Wash.	35.4	35.0	39.0	5,490	5,670	4,485
Oreg.	30.4	29.5	33.0	6,005	6,402	6,930
Calif.	27.5	28.0	30.0	34,147	41,608	44,580
U.S.	22.8	25.9	24.9	289,598	263,961	250,820

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

RYE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Preliminary	Average	1945	Preliminary
	1935-44		1946	1935-44		1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	17.4	18.5	18.0	351	259	198
N.J.	17.0	16.0	18.5	289	192	204
Pa.	14.6	15.5	16.0	940	713	560
Ohio	16.1	18.0	18.0	1,075	558	360
Ind.	12.8	12.5	14.0	1,642	1,112	896
Ill.	12.6	12.5	12.5	1,008	588	475
Mich.	13.0	15.0	14.5	1,362	900	740
Wis.	11.7	13.0	13.0	2,504	1,261	1,027
Minn.	14.0	16.5	14.0	5,102	1,815	1,764
Iowa	15.4	14.5	18.5	1,147	174	185
Mo.	11.7	11.0	13.0	550	660	585
N.Dak.	11.5	15.5	11.0	8,467	2,418	2,574
S.Dak.	12.1	15.5	11.5	7,194	4,495	2,829
Nebr.	11.1	13.0	11.5	4,169	4,472	3,048
Kans.	10.8	10.5	11.0	888	788	748
Del.	13.3	13.5	13.0	128	216	182
Md.	13.8	13.5	12.5	242	270	238
Va.	12.2	14.0	14.5	525	462	450
W.Va.	11.8	13.5	13.0	76	54	39
N.C.	9.0	10.0	11.0	446	310	253
S.C.	8.6	8.5	9.0	169	212	180
Ga.	7.2	8.5	9.0	151	136	108
Ky.	11.8	12.5	14.0	226	550	560
Tenn.	9.2	9.0	9.5	365	324	285
Okla.	8.6	9.5	8.0	827	1,064	640
Tex.	10.7	9.0	10.0	162	243	180
Mont.	11.7	11.0	13.0	473	297	364
Idaho	14.0	13.0	14.0	97	91	84
Wyo.	8.2	8.5	11.0	172	51	77
Colo.	9.0	12.0	9.0	617	780	612
N.Mex.	10.6	8.0	9.5	81	32	38
Utah	9.7	11.0	10.0	46	77	90
Wash.	11.7	12.5	13.0	249	188	156
Oreg.	13.8	14.0	14.5	498	462	551
Calif.	12.6	13.0	13.0	116	130	130
U.S.	12.2	13.3	12.1	42,356	26,354	21,410

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production			Stocks on farms Aug. 1		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated		Average		
	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1, 1946	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1, 1946	1935-44	1945	1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ark.	50.6	52.0	43.0	10,331	14,612	15,360	23	15	15
La.	40.2	39.5	38.0	20,670	23,028	21,508	70	21	23
Tex.	48.7	45.0	41.0	13,926	18,000	16,400	17	17	18
Calif.	67.6	60.0	63.0	10,331	14,520	15,561	--	--	--
U.S.	47.6	46.6	44.9	55,257	70,160	68,829	110	53	56

1/ 3 States only.

BUCKWHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	
	Average	harvest	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1,	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1,	
	1935-44	1946	1946	1946	1946	1946	1946	1946	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	8	6	6	15.5	15.5	18.0	124	93	108
Vt.	1	1	1	19.5	18.0	19.0	24	18	19
N.Y.	138	98	103	17.3	15.5	18.0	2,375	1,519	1,854
Pa.	127	109	117	18.8	18.5	19.5	2,389	2,016	2,282
Ohio	15	17	18	17.4	18.0	18.0	269	306	324
Ind.	12	20	9	13.6	13.5	14.0	158	270	126
Ill.	5	15	5	15.2	15.0	16.0	78	225	80
Mich.	27	30	34	15.2	14.0	16.0	416	420	544
Wis.	15	19	20	13.6	15.5	15.0	208	294	300
Minn.	25	45	40	12.2	14.0	15.0	320	630	600
Iowa	4	7	4	14.8	14.0	16.0	67	98	64
Mo.	1	1	1	11.2	12.0	13.0	11	12	13
N.Dak.	5	7	5	10.8	16.0	16.0	52	112	80
S.Dak.	3	3	5	10.4	13.0	13.0	31	39	65
Md.	5	6	5	19.4	23.5	20.0	103	141	100
Va.	9	6	6	15.2	17.0	17.0	132	102	102
W.Va.	14	8	7	17.6	21.5	19.5	248	172	136
N.C.	4	4	4	15.0	16.0	17.0	64	64	68
Ky.	2	2	2	11.6	13.0	14.0	24	26	28
Tenn.	2	9	10	13.3	16.0	15.5	34	144	155
U.S.	424	413	402	16.8	16.2	17.5	7,138	6,701	7,048

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1,	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1,
			1946			1946
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Wash.	1,804	1,825	1,860	11,499	21,352	22,134
Oreg.	871	1,025	1,050	17,719	20,398	21,000
Calif.	1,441	1,580	1,700	10,413	14,378	15,470
U. S.	1,168	1,379	1,429	39,631	56,128	52,604

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TAME HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44		Aug. 1, 1946	1935-44		Aug. 1, 1946
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	0.90	1.07	0.90	806	914	758
N.H.	1.12	1.24	1.20	385	416	403
Vt.	1.22	1.36	1.30	1,081	1,200	1,128
Mass.	1.42	1.66	1.60	497	576	555
R.I.	1.31	1.46	1.40	46	51	48
Conn.	1.41	1.53	1.50	394	434	420
N.Y.	1.37	1.60	1.50	5,345	6,316	5,829
N.J.	1.54	1.72	1.70	349	405	394
Pa.	1.36	1.54	1.45	3,103	3,444	3,216
Ohio	1.40	1.50	1.50	3,410	3,473	3,558
Ind.	1.32	1.45	1.35	2,570	2,752	2,665
Ill.	1.33	1.49	1.40	3,653	3,655	3,478
Mich.	1.37	1.46	1.25	3,564	3,846	3,244
Wis.	1.68	1.90	1.47	6,239	7,564	5,783
Minn.	1.61	1.71	1.60	4,695	4,812	4,584
Iowa	1.57	1.78	1.65	5,234	5,644	5,173
Mo.	1.08	1.16	1.15	3,114	3,747	3,639
N.Dak.	1.20	1.36	1.05	1,189	1,094	815
S.Dak.	1.11	1.50	1.15	814	848	624
Nebr.	1.44	1.97	1.50	1,587	2,220	1,720
Kans.	1.60	1.92	1.60	1,394	1,951	1,541
Del.	1.28	1.42	1.40	88	108	109
Md.	1.26	1.35	1.40	510	588	622
Va.	1.07	1.21	1.25	1,283	1,711	1,772
W.Va.	1.12	1.26	1.25	794	1,002	995
N.C.	.93	.99	1.00	1,038	1,281	1,270
S.C.	.72	.85	.85	432	508	500
Ga.	.55	.56	.55	671	815	815
Fla.	.54	.52	.52	60	63	62
Ky.	1.15	1.35	1.35	1,716	2,502	2,364
Tenn.	1.05	1.23	1.30	1,998	2,658	2,660
Ala.	.73	.76	.75	719	781	693
Miss.	1.18	1.32	1.35	977	1,099	1,035
Ark.	1.04	1.15	1.15	1,139	1,404	1,398
La.	1.20	1.40	1.35	360	405	383
Okla.	1.24	1.43	1.25	1,007	1,362	1,154
Tex.	.99	.94	.95	1,187	1,344	1,316
Mont.	1.36	1.43	1.40	1,604	1,862	1,760
Idaho	2.16	2.12	2.13	2,197	2,103	2,098
Wyo.	1.38	1.41	1.35	786	788	764
Colo.	1.68	1.76	1.55	1,726	1,818	1,542
N.Mex.	2.16	2.15	2.20	378	438	414
Ariz.	2.40	2.60	2.40	569	799	746
Utah	2.09	2.20	2.02	1,050	1,106	1,030
Nev.	2.06	2.05	2.00	375	369	346
Wash.	1.92	2.09	2.10	1,763	2,001	1,928
Oreg.	1.85	1.95	1.90	1,601	1,651	1,548
Calif.	2.88	2.95	2.95	4,756	5,645	5,549
U.S.	1.38	1.53	1.43	80,254	91,573	84,448

ALFALFA HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44		Aug. 1, 1946	1935-44		Aug. 1, 1946
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.42	1.40	1.40	8	8	8
N.H.	1.92	2.15	1.95	7	11	10
Vt.	2.09	2.20	2.20	33	46	46
Mass.	2.18	2.35	2.35	26	42	42
R.I.	2.27	2.25	2.30	2	2	2
Conn.	2.48	2.50	2.55	47	72	76
N.Y.	1.90	1.95	1.95	736	835	776
N.J.	2.12	2.25	2.20	118	164	136
Pa.	1.90	1.95	1.90	480	564	500
Ohio	1.94	1.90	2.05	898	906	879
Ind.	1.82	1.85	1.85	804	906	788
Ill.	2.16	2.40	2.35	1,054	1,289	1,097
Mich.	1.58	1.60	1.45	1,896	1,770	1,443
Wis.	2.13	2.55	1.85	2,285	2,101	1,326
Minn.	1.96	2.05	1.95	2,386	1,993	1,895
Iowa	2.21	2.45	2.45	2,037	1,999	1,558
Mo.	2.35	2.50	2.65	623	822	792
N.Dak.	1.32	1.55	1.25	187	281	215
S.Dak.	1.28	1.70	1.20	364	551	392
Nebr.	1.60	2.15	1.60	1,262	1,933	1,467
Kans.	1.78	2.10	1.75	1,105	1,670	1,279
Del.	2.17	2.40	2.40	10	14	12
Md.	1.96	2.10	2.05	74	97	88
Va.	1.98	2.30	2.40	113	196	221
W.Va.	1.96	2.15	2.10	71	116	109
N.C.	1.94	2.20	2.30	14	22	28
S.C.	1.54	1.75	1.80	3	4	4
Ga.	1.82	2.15	1.90	9	11	10
Ky.	1.82	2.20	2.10	310	508	510
Tenn.	1.88	2.25	2.20	137	338	356
Ala.	1.48	1.65	1.75	8	12	12
Miss.	2.22	2.45	2.40	149	172	137
Ark.	2.06	2.20	2.20	172	191	202
La.	2.12	2.40	2.20	58	62	57
Okla.	1.90	2.25	1.95	498	790	622
Tex.	2.46	2.65	2.65	292	374	400
Mont.	1.62	1.65	1.60	1,004	1,158	1,123
Idaho	2.41	2.35	2.35	1,885	1,795	1,795
Wyo.	1.67	1.70	1.60	530	517	491
Colo.	2.00	2.05	1.85	1,271	1,308	1,110
N.Mex.	2.62	2.60	2.60	314	369	354
Ariz.	2.63	2.80	2.60	469	650	603
Utah	2.17	2.30	2.10	971	1,007	920
Nev.	2.35	2.50	2.40	306	282	257
Wash.	2.44	2.60	2.65	713	866	882
Oreg.	2.54	2.60	2.55	715	676	643
Calif.	4.27	4.20	4.40	3,431	4,171	4,237
U.S.	2.10	2.27	2.14	29,886	33,671	29,910

1/ Included in tame hay.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

August 2, 1946

CROP REPORTING BOARD

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of
August 1, 1946

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44		Aug. 1, 1946	1935-44		Aug. 1, 1946
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.00	1.15	1.00	473	557	474
N.H.	1.24	1.35	1.30	211	241	240
Vt.	1.30	1.45	1.40	739	780	746
Mass.	1.56	1.78	1.75	338	377	374
R.I.	1.44	1.50	1.50	24	26	26
Conn.	1.48	1.50	1.55	209	220	228
N.Y.	1.37	1.65	1.50	3,928	4,719	4,290
N.J.	1.34	1.50	1.55	162	171	194
Pa.	1.30	1.50	1.45	2,380	2,624	2,561
Ohio	1.26	1.40	1.40	2,085	2,321	2,484
Ind.	1.14	1.30	1.20	1,064	1,294	1,469
Ill.	1.21	1.40	1.25	1,319	1,546	1,615
Mich.	1.22	1.40	1.15	1,437	1,897	1,651
Wis.	1.52	1.75	1.40	3,418	5,101	4,203
Minn.	1.40	1.60	1.40	1,167	1,949	1,807
Iowa	1.27	1.55	1.45	2,248	3,450	3,486
Mo.	.90	1.00	1.05	936	1,022	1,213
N.Dak.	1.18	1.25	1.00	7	8	6
S.Dak.	1.00	1.30	.90	11	20	18
Nebr.	1.09	1.45	1.20	14	38	43
Kans.	1.14	1.30	1.25	30	52	64
Del.	1.24	1.40	1.40	44	42	42
Md.	1.16	1.25	1.35	332	365	406
Va.	1.12	1.30	1.40	462	567	629
W.Va.	1.10	1.25	1.25	408	542	548
N.C.	.95	1.00	1.10	56	66	73
Ga.	.86	.90	.90	4	4	4
Ky.	1.03	1.30	1.20	318	611	564
Tenn.	1.04	1.30	1.25	180	259	249
Ala.	.80	.85	.90	4	4	4
Miss.	1.16	1.25	1.35	7	8	8
Ark.	.98	1.15	1.10	18	29	28
La.	1.00	1.05	1.10	10	16	16
Mont.	1.46	1.60	1.40	252	346	297
Idaho	1.43	1.40	1.45	173	158	157
Wyo.	1.24	1.30	1.25	122	136	135
Colo.	1.48	1.40	1.35	223	256	252
N.Mex.	1.30	1.40	1.10	10	17	9
Utah	1.62	1.30	1.60	34	43	54
Nev.	1.44	1.30	1.30	34	44	44
Wash.	2.10	2.15	2.15	405	419	398
Oreg.	1.74	1.85	1.35	132	178	196
Calif.	1.81	1.90	1.75	64	66	61
U.S.	1.29	1.49	1.36	25,540	32,592	31,366

1/ Included in tame hay; excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

WILD HAY

PASTURE

State	Yield per acre			Production			Condition August 1		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	1946
	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1, 1946	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1, 1946	1935-44	1945	1946
	Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	0.96	1.00	1.00	7	5	5	83	96	66
N.H.	.90	.95	.95	7	6	6	82	96	71
Vt.	.98	1.10	1.05	8	7	6	85	99	80
Mass.	.96	1.20	1.00	10	12	10	77	98	67
R.I.	.90	1.00	1.00	1	1	1	72	79	67
Conn.	1.07	1.15	1.10	9	7	7	79	94	79
N.Y.	.95	1.00	1.00	53	39	46	74	96	83
N.J.	1.28	1.10	1.40	20	15	20	66	94	81
Pa.	.92	1.00	1.05	15	19	20	75	88	83
Ohio	.81	.90	.90	5	4	4	76	89	89
Ind.	.93	1.00	1.05	5	5	5	73	93	84
Ill.	.87	1.05	.95	19	12	10	75	92	86
Mich.	.90	.95	.85	26	14	13	73	87	66
Wis.	1.16	1.20	1.25	209	113	69	74	91	73
Minn.	1.08	1.15	1.10	1,530	1,473	1,385	76	91	84
Iowa	1.16	1.30	1.20	157	130	100	79	98	94
Mo.	1.10	1.25	1.00	165	168	135	70	92	73
N.Dak.	.85	.95	.75	1,509	2,055	1,622	72	90	71
S.Dak.	.66	.75	.65	1,385	2,202	1,908	65	91	80
Nebr.	.71	.80	.65	1,928	2,635	2,141	64	92	76
Kans.	1.03	1.20	.85	644	718	493	64	91	60
Del.	1.04	1.10	1.15	1	1	1	75	101	92
Md.	.88	1.00	1.00	3	2	2	73	95	79
Va.	.82	1.00	1.00	10	15	15	82	92	93
W.Va.	.84	.90	.90	20	12	16	81	88	86
N.C.	1.07	1.10	1.20	20	19	19	82	89	88
S.C.	.88	.90	1.00	8	7	8	74	80	80
Ga.	.84	.90	.85	22	25	24	76	86	81
Fla.	--	--	--	--	--	--	84	84	86
Ky.	.87	1.00	1.00	20	23	23	76	90	91
Tenn.	.79	.95	1.00	29	33	44	73	84	86
Ala.	.80	.85	.90	32	35	36	77	82	89
Miss.	.90	1.15	1.15	53	86	94	75	86	92
Ark.	1.01	1.10	1.10	108	207	217	70	86	80
La.	1.16	1.30	1.35	25	56	39	79	87	90
Okla.	1.06	1.30	1.10	443	615	541	66	87	63
Tex.	1.04	1.05	1.05	222	223	223	75	77	65
Mont.	.87	.95	.80	560	625	537	77	80	80
Idaho	1.14	1.25	1.10	140	156	134	85	91	83
Wyo.	.82	.75	.85	338	316	348	80	94	89
Colo.	.97	1.00	.85	364	387	316	73	87	75
N.Mex.	.76	.70	.40	15	13	7	73	56	48
Ariz.	.88	.90	.70	4	3	2	78	82	72
Utah	1.20	1.00	1.10	84	72	79	77	82	72
Nev.	1.04	1.00	1.00	226	230	242	90	89	85
Wash.	1.20	1.25	1.30	52	58	56	76	76	91
Oreg.	1.06	1.10	1.05	241	276	255	78	81	86
Calif.	1.30	1.35	1.20	232	232	206	81	78	75
U.S.	.88	.93	.81	11,051	13,378	11,490	74	88	73

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1, 1946	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1, 1946
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Ill.	<u>1</u> / 12.8	14.0	13.0	<u>1</u> / 169	42	26
Mich.	8.5	6.0	9.5	66	42	66
Wis.	11.1	12.0	13.0	90	84	65
Minn.	9.2	11.0	10.0	10,018	11,913	8,660
Iowa	10.0	12.5	12.5	1,572	1,275	612
Mo.	5.6	4.5	6.5	48	45	32
N. Dak.	5.9	8.4	6.5	5,057	13,348	5,265
S. Dak.	7.5	11.0	9.0	1,846	4,928	3,186
Nebr.	<u>1</u> / 7.5	9.0	9.0	26	18	18
Kans.	6.6	5.7	7.0	872	695	770
Okla.	<u>1</u> / 7.4	2.5	5.0	<u>1</u> / 119	40	20
Tex.	<u>1</u> / 8.7	8.0	6.5	<u>1</u> / 206	504	494
Mont.	5.6	4.3	6.0	1,076	1,410	336
Wyo.	<u>1</u> / 4.5	5.0	5.0	3	10	5
Ariz.	<u>1</u> / 22.2	23.0	22.0	<u>1</u> / 339	391	308
Wash.	--	11.0	12.0	--	11	12
Oreg.	11.1	11.0	13.0	34	11	13
Calif.	16.8	17.0	20.0	2,132	1,921	2,040
U.S.	8.3	9.4	8.9	23,426	36,688	21,928

1/ Short-time average.

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated			
	Average	harvest	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1,	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1,	
	1935-44	1946			1946			1946	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ill.	2	1	1	25.6	29.0	30.0	46	29	30
Iowa	4	1	1	21.5	20.0	22.0	79	20	22
Mo.	63	29	45	17.1	15.0	20.0	1,122	435	900
N. Dak.	--	1	1	--	12.0	11.5	--	12	12
S. Dak.	113	47	52	9.9	11.5	14.0	1,228	540	728
Nebr.	161	44	39	12.4	16.8	17.5	2,007	740	682
Kans.	1,100	1,079	1,036	12.8	15.4	12.0	16,297	16,632	12,432
N. C.	--	2	1	--	25.0	30.0	--	50	30
Ark.	11	12	13	13.6	12.0	18.0	149	216	234
La.	2	2	1	16.0	20.0	18.0	33	40	18
Okla.	742	618	599	10.6	11.9	10.0	8,129	7,371	5,990
Tex.	2,835	4,069	3,662	16.0	15.0	14.0	47,179	60,921	51,268
Colo.	153	186	150	10.5	14.9	13.0	1,740	2,759	1,950
N. Mex.	204	84	75	12.7	6.0	8.0	2,769	504	600
Ariz.	32	55	58	30.9	33.0	34.0	1,007	1,815	1,972
Calif.	134	95	107	35.2	37.0	37.0	4,741	3,515	3,959
U.S.	5,556	6,324	5,841	14.9	15.1	13.8	86,543	95,599	80,827

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SOYBEANS				SOYBEANS FOR BEANS		
State	Condition August 1			Production		
	Average	1945	1946	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44	Percent		1935-44	Thousand bushels	Aug. 1, 1946
N.Y.	80	78	87	--	--	--
N.J.	83	90	89	--	--	--
Pa.	85	86	88	--	--	--
Ohio	82	87	87	11,999	20,072	18,820
Ind.	80	86	89	13,973	27,924	25,800
Ill.	82	79	93	44,921	74,100	72,542
Mich.	81	87	82	988	1,952	1,537
Wis.	83	88	88	390	636	434
Minn.	1/ 84	86	93	1,424	6,825	9,588
Iowa	87	89	97	17,448	34,848	32,021
Mo.	74	71	89	3,380	9,490	10,336
N.Dak.	--	81	90	--	--	--
S.Dak.	--	88	86	--	--	--
Nebr.	1/ 74	86	90	--	--	--
Kans.	71	82	74	933	2,740	1,881
Del.	86	93	95	--	--	--
Md.	86	86	87	--	--	--
Va.	82	91	90	746	1,360	1,290
W.Va.	84	86	87	--	--	--
N.C.	83	85	80	2,010	2,700	2,300
S.C.	75	80	81	--	--	--
Ga.	74	84	76	--	--	--
Ky.	80	84	91	444	654	884
Tenn.	76	78	86	394	966	1,360
Ala.	75	80	80	--	--	--
Miss.	78	82	83	815	962	845
Ark.	76	77	85	1,484	3,344	3,553
La.	82	84	81	--	--	--
Okla.	69	79	68	--	--	--
Tex.	1/ 72	90	68	--	--	--
Other States	--	--	--	2,108	2,949	2,932
U.S.	81	83	90	103,457	191,722	186,123

COWPEAS

Condition August 1				Condition August 1			
State	Average	1945	1946	State	Average	1945	1946
	1935-44				1935-44		
		Percent				Percent	
N.J.	85	93	76	Ga.	73	78	75
Pa.	<u>1</u> / 80	81	84	Fla.	79	77	79
Ind.	77	78	86	Ky.	78	75	90
Ill.	76	76	83	Tenn.	74	72	79
Mo.	74	70	79	Ala.	74	76	77
Kans.	73	80	67	Miss.	74	79	76
Del.	81	90	95	Ark.	74	75	76
Md.	86	88	93	La.	75	80	72
Va.	81	87	85	Okla.	72	78	71
W.Va.	82	83	92	Tex.	74	79	72
N.C.	79	82	79				
S.C.	73	79	78	U.S.	74	78	76

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

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August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated:	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44		Aug. 1, 1946	1935-44		Aug. 1, 1946
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	1,022	850	940	85	34	47
Vermont	627	560	650	14	6	6
New York	836	790	930	1,184	679	1,014
Michigan	836	820	900	4,507	3,247	4,779
Wisconsin	538	560	575	20	6	6
Minnesota	514	630	600	23	25	18
Total N.E.	833	812	903	5,832	3,997	5,870
North Dakota	--	500	550	--	5	6
Nebraska	1,258	1,500	1,350	375	780	810
Montana	1,245	1,250	1,450	282	200	334
Wyoming	1,254	1,250	1,400	819	1,000	1,078
Idaho	1,484	1,450	1,650	1,828	1,726	1,964
Washington	3/ 1,046	1,250	1,150	29	50	46
Oregon	803	900	1,100	15	9	11
Total N.W.	1,362	1,381	1,491	3,352	3,770	4,249
Texas	--	200	240	--	4/ 8	4/ 5
Colorado	525	610	580	1,745	1,909	1,450
New Mexico	344	150	200	726	238	270
Arizona	466	560	500	58	78	70
Utah	694	640	520	37	32	31
Total S.W.	457	458	449	2,573	2,265	1,826
Calif. Lima	1,335	1,213	1,250	2,133	2,062	1,912
Calif. Other	1,192	1,052	1,050	2,517	1,484	1,407
Total Calif.	1,256	1,140	1,156	4,650	3,546	3,319
United States	873	864	937	16,408	13,578	15,264

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Short-time average. 4/ Not including Blackeye peas.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated:	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44		Aug. 1, 1946	1935-44		Aug. 1, 1946
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Wis.	768	800	800	54	16	8
N. Dak.	--	1,200	1,000	--	108	90
Mont.	1,136	1,200	1,200	341	288	312
Idaho	1,171	1,150	1,320	1,285	1,760	2,125
Wyo.	--	1,200	1,300	--	24	26
Colo.	849	1,000	900	168	320	216
Wash.	1,319	1,150	1,560	2,425	2,726	3,666
Oreg.	1,354	950	1,300	238	352	3/ 273
U.S.	1,213	1,128	1,402	4,580	5,594	3/ 6,716

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned). 3/ Acres for harvest decreased since July to 21,000 acres in Oregon and 479,000 acres for the United States.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

August 1, 1946

PEANUTS

State	: Acreage 1/			: Yield per acre			: Production		
	: Harvested	: For	: Average	: Ind.	: Average	: Indicated			
	: Average:	: harvest,	: 1945	: Aug. 1	: 1935-44	: Aug. 1,			
	: 1935-44:	: 1946	: 1935-44:	: 1946	: 1935-44:	: 1946			
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	148	161	161	1,160	940	1,100	171,749	151,340	177,100
N.C.	252	312	296	1,174	950	950	296,343	296,400	281,200
Tenn.	9	8	6	705	825	850	6,538	6,600	5,100
Total	410	481	463	1,159	945	1,001	474,630	454,340	463,400
S.C.	27	40	34	628	625	500	16,291	25,000	20,400
Ga.	730	1,044	1,058	711	680	700	512,067	709,920	740,600
Fla.	89	106	100	640	675	660	57,071	71,550	66,000
Ala.	368	487	438	697	700	700	254,868	340,900	306,600
Miss.	32	26	24	478	500	490	15,222	13,000	11,760
Total	1,246	1,703	1,654	694	681	692	855,519	1,160,370	1,145,360
Ark.	23	12	10	372	425	425	8,570	5,100	4,250
La.	14	7	7	360	400	375	4,850	2,800	2,625
Okla.	114	225	248	472	480	500	51,558	108,000	124,000
Tex.	437	788	764	458	420	460	192,838	330,960	351,440
Total	588	1,032	1,029	453	433	469	257,816	446,860	482,315
U.S.	2,243	3,216	3,146	728	641	665	1,587,964	2,061,570	2,091,075
1/ Equivalent solid acreage.									

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1,	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1,
	1935-44	1946	1946	1935-44	1946	1946
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,541	1,362	1,506	8,380	8,172	10,392
Conn.	1,346	1,543	1,375	20,976	22,830	25,034
N.Y.	1,348	1,250	1,350	1,177	1,000	1,215
Pa.	1,439	1,302	1,451	43,327	46,355	53,680
Ohio	991	1,128	1,040	25,401	22,670	21,525
Ind.	964	1,198	1,196	9,459	13,540	12,800
Wis.	1,448	1,561	1,525	28,126	36,048	41,930
Minn.	1,164	1,300	1,300	601	910	1,040
Mo.	978	850	1,050	5,512	6,800	7,560
Kans.	916	1,000	1,000	284	300	300
Md.	765	600	850	29,529	21,600	39,185
Va.	887	1,117	1,054	111,146	153,315	158,088
W.Va.	844	1,130	1,050	2,541	3,729	3,570
N.C.	944	1,109	1,088	584,094	814,800	891,425
S.C.	966	1,090	1,120	97,616	139,520	162,400
Ga.	940	1,071	1,049	76,736	105,975	110,163
Fla.	827	917	926	15,640	20,082	21,567
Ky.	913	1,059	1,096	317,219	437,695	458,812
Tenn.	945	1,145	1,133	101,438	141,940	141,845
Ala.	1/ 791	838	838	1/ 324	335	335
La.	420	640	335	158	192	100
U.S.	952	1,095	1,100	1,479,621	1,997,808	2,162,966

1/ Short-time average.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE									
Class and type	Type:	No.:	Yield per acre		Indicated	Average	Production		Indicated
			1945	1946			1945	1946	
Pounds									
Thousand pounds									
CLASS 1, FIRE-CURED:									
Virginia	11		1,105		1,025	80,208	117,130		119,925
North Carolina	11		1,080		1,050	209,744	305,640		336,000
Total Old Belt	11		1,087		1,043	209,952	422,770		455,925
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12		1,120		1,100	292,212	395,360		431,200
North Carolina	13	1,008	1,100		1,130	67,732	93,500		107,350
South Carolina	13	966	1,030		1,120	97,616	139,520		162,400
Total South Carolina Belt	13	982	1,094		1,124	165,398	253,020		269,750
Georgia	14	939	1,030		1,050	75,782	105,060		109,200
Florida	14	856	865		920	12,393	17,169		16,763
Alabama	14	1/	850		850	212	255		255
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14		1,006		1,028	68,344	122,434		128,223
Total All Fire-Cured Types	11-14		1,090		1,077	341,907	1,173,634		1,285,063
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:									
Total Virginia Belt	21		840		950	16,162	11,760		14,915
Kentucky	22		975		1,025	16,635	7,300		16,400
Tennessee	22		1,000		1,100	34,242	25,000		33,000
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22		994		1,071	50,376	32,300		49,400
Kentucky	23		950		1,050	17,070	9,500		16,900
Tennessee	23		900		1,100	4,516	2,940		4,070
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23		957		1,059	21,593	12,440		22,970
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24		950		1,000	1,000	95		500
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24		950		1,016	39,642	57,095		67,705
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:									
SA Light Air-Cured									
Ohio	31		1,135		1,000	12,110	18,160		15,200
Indiana	31		1,200		1,200	9,155	13,320		12,600
Missouri	31		950		1,050	5,512	6,600		7,560
Kansas	31		1,000		1,000	304	300		300
Virginia	31	1,160	1,530		1,450	12,095	22,185		20,010
West Virginia	31	844	1,130		1,050	2,541	3,729		3,570
North Carolina	31	1,062	1,450		1,350	8,355	20,300		16,875
Kentucky	31	916	1,070		1,100	252,610	385,200		383,900
Tennessee	31	970	1,200		1,150	59,024	108,000		100,050
Alabama	31	1/	800		800	112	90		90
Total Burley Belt	31		1,117		1,123	361,701	573,074		560,145
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32		600		850	29,529	21,800		39,185
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32		1,084		1,099	391,314	599,674		599,330

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE-BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS-WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 9, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	:Type : :No. :	Yield per acre		: Indicated : August 1, 1946	: Average : 1935-44	Production	
		: 1945	: 1946			: 1945	: Indicated : August 1, 1946
		Pounds				Thousand pounds	
3B Dark Air-Cured							
Indiana	35	806	1,100	1,000	304	220	200
Kentucky	35	933	1,000	1,125	14,643	20,500	22,612
Tennessee	35	944	1,000	1,050	3,657	6,000	4,725
Total One Sucker	35	934	1,001	1,110	13,604	26,720	27,537
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	912	1,000	1,100	15,245	14,600	16,500
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	960	300	925	2,601	2,240	3,233
Total all Dark Air-Cured	35-37	919	928	1,092	36,539	43,560	47,275
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,433	1,300	1,450	42,922	45,890	53,215
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,050	1,100	1,150	13,203	4,510	6,325
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	2/1,316	1,279	1,411	56,617	50,400	59,540
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Massachusetts	51	1,594	1,430	1,600	159	143	160
Connecticut	51	1,563	1,620	1,650	11,673	13,122	14,025
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,569	1,618	1,649	11,832	13,270	14,165
Massachusetts	52	1,666	1,500	1,660	7,193	6,750	8,632
Connecticut	52	1,591	1,550	1,640	3,913	3,410	4,284
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,633	1,516	1,653	11,106	10,160	12,896
New York	53	1,343	1,250	1,350	1,177	1,000	1,215
Pennsylvania	53	1,553	1,550	1,550	405	465	465
Total N.Y. and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,393	1,332	1,400	1,582	1,465	1,680
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,445	1,600	1,500	15,057	18,720	20,850
Wisconsin	55	1,450	1,520	1,550	13,069	17,323	21,000
Minnesota	55	1,164	1,300	1,300	601	910	1,040
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,435	1,507	1,536	13,670	18,238	22,120
Georgia	56	932	930	900	174	93	90
Florida	56	931	920	900	493	93	180
Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	963	930	900	640	186	270
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	1,502	1,551	1,553	53,923	62,039	72,001
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,010	910	1,000	1,028	1,274	1,600
Connecticut	61	946	940	950	5,391	6,293	6,745
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	955	935	959	6,419	7,572	8,345
Georgia	62	976	1,175	970	628	822	873
Florida	62	1,003	1,175	970	2,505	2,820	2,619
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,001	1,175	970	3,213	3,642	3,492
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	972	1,001	962	9,631	11,214	11,337
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,351	1,365	1,424	120,071	123,553	143,373
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Louisiana Perique	72	420	640:	335	158	192	100
United States	All	952	1,095:	1,100	1,479,621	1,997,909	2,162,966

1/ Short-time average. 2/ Includes type 45 through 1939.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1, 1946	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1, 1946
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	8.4	9.9	10.0	306	208	260
Mich.	8.4	8.0	9.0	809	627	900
Nebr.	12.6	10.8	11.5	804	635	736
Mont.	11.9	10.7	12.0	809	865	984
Idaho	13.8	15.3	15.0	821	809	1,185
Wyo.	12.1	9.9	13.0	507	346	507
Colo.	13.0	12.1	12.5	1,886	1,835	2,038
Utah	13.3	13.7	13.5	560	437	580
Calif.	14.8	16.8	17.0	1,949	1,610	2,482
Other States	10.6	11.9	12.5	1,116	1,296	1,533
U. S.	12.1	12.1	13.0	9,568	8,668	11,205

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated			
	Average: 1945	harvest, 1935-44	1935-44	1945: Aug. 1, 1946	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1, 1946		
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	32	7	10	532	490	600	8,350	1,700	3,000
Kans.	22	11	13	236	260	250	2,490	1,400	1,600
Okla.	92	74	82	299	285	260	13,040	10,500	10,700
Tex.	34	36	33	300	305	345	5,160	5,500	5,700
Colo.	63	84	108	224	235	280	7,880	9,900	15,100
N. Mex.	57	38	21	256	140	125	7,350	2,700	1,300
U. S.	300	250	267	298	254	280	44,290	31,700	37,400

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield of cane per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1, 1946	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1, 1946
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ia.	19.1	21.3	20.0	5,120	5,618	5,280
Fla.	32.1	36.0	32.0	753	1,149	1,114
Total	20.1	22.9	21.4	5,873	6,767	6,394

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

		Production 2/		
Area and State:	Average	1944	1945	Indicated
	1935-44			Aug. 1, 1946
Eastern States:		Thousand bushels		
North Atlantic:				
Maine	648	912	132	614
New Hampshire	767	778	139	346
Vermont	586	513	106	303
Massachusetts	2,656	2,747	410	1,536
Rhode Island	279	268	85	149
Connecticut	1,441	1,523	511	1,148
New York	16,306	17,010	2,160	12,960
New Jersey	3,083	2,090	1,295	2,100
Pennsylvania	8,832	9,100	2,470	8,190
Total North Atlantic	34,596	34,941	7,308	27,346
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	1,033	870	308	627
Maryland	1,898	1,863	689	1,508
Virginia	11,491	14,580	3,900	13,140
West Virginia	4,219	4,356	1,950	3,900
North Carolina	1,179	1,782	252	1,760
Total South Atlantic	19,820	23,451	7,099	20,935
Total Eastern States	54,417	58,392	14,407	48,281
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	5,127	5,395	984	2,349
Indiana	1,572	1,363	828	1,100
Illinois	3,168	2,413	2,684	3,355
Michigan	7,843	7,625	1,250	6,875
Wisconsin	698	805	316	780
Minnesota	213	182	127	32
Iowa	236	80	54	112
Missouri	1,379	660	817	1,046
Nebraska	265	84	30	45
Kansas	705	279	270	494
Total North Central	21,205	18,891	7,360	16,188
South Central:				
Kentucky	283	135	220	289
Tennessee	314	351	405	405
Arkansas	702	568	312	704
Total South Central	1,298	1,104	937	1,398
Total Central States	22,504	19,995	8,297	17,586
Western States:				
Montana	328	400	290	90
Idaho	2,796	1,900	2,465	1,488
Colorado	1,624	2,002	1,275	1,250
New Mexico	702	760	472	909
Utah	445	629	486	385
Washington	27,373	31,100	26,900	30,972
Oregon	3,130	3,432	2,862	3,315
California	7,645	6,144	10,568	7,452
Total Western States	44,042	46,367	45,338	45,861
Total 35 States	120,962	124,754	68,042	111,728

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of —

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 8, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1935-44	1944	1945	Indicated— Aug. 1, 1946
Thousand bushels				
N.H.	14	21	6	7
Mass.	48	48	26	52
R.I.	17	20	9	14
Conn.	118	129	99	133
N.Y.	1,431	1,824	1,660	2,024
N.J.	1,071	1,193	864	1,173
Pa.	1,733	1,886	1,222	1,528
Ohio	821	1,095	750	585
Ind.	347	674	589	510
Ill.	1,337	1,470	1,748	1,144
Mich.	2,601	3,600	4,400	4,428
Iowa	70	20	40	40
Mo.	640	315	1,026	1,276
Nebr.	19	1	24	20
Kans.	77	15	72	136
Del.	420	605	230	339
Md.	446	602	312	389
Va.	1,275	2,150	536	2,320
W.Va.	408	690	300	452
N.C.	1,950	2,698	2,172	3,200
S.C.	2,165	2,460	5,760	5,810
Ga.	4,902	4,590	8,091	6,204
Fla.	88	121	114	112
Ky.	658	878	1,273	975
Tenn.	972	686	1,862	705
Ala.	1,425	1,380	2,440	1,670
Miss.	887	1,105	1,418	1,080
Ark.	2,052	2,645	2,967	2,795
La.	305	390	422	364
Okla.	430	286	734	667
Tex.	1,605	1,517	2,774	2,340
Idaho	242	442	414	352
Colo.	1,643	2,112	2,372	1,768
N.Mex.	108	122	135	170
Ariz.	63	60	22	94
Utah	597	850	870	750
Nev.	6	8	3	8
Wash.	1,855	2,604	2,465	2,700
Oreg.	445	606	502	562
Calif., all	24,648	34,044	30,836	34,002
Clingstone 2/	15,130	20,501	19,418	21,293
Freestone	9,517	13,543	11,418	12,709
U. S.	59,938	75,963	81,564	82,898

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEARS

STATE	Average		Production 1/		Indicated August 1, 1946
	1935-44		1944	1945	
			Thousand bushels		
Maine	7		10	1	5
N. H.	9		10	1	7
Vt.	3		3	2/	2
Mass.	54		48	10	33
R. I.	7		7	3	5
Conn.	67		77	37	62
N. Y.	1,025		1,157	272	608
N. J.	58		52	37	43
Pa.	482		464	120	252
Ohio	454		373	238	158
Ind.	231		157	145	132
Ill.	472		335	354	276
Mich.	1,109		1,193	178	1,038
Iowa	100		55	58	81
Mo.	330		175	370	280
Nebr.	24		10	12	20
Kans.	120		63	124	144
Del.	7		7	3	3
Md.	57		52	23	29
Va.	367		428	61	378
W. Va.	85		132	18	86
N. C.	324		354	360	372
S. C.	134		160	191	162
Ga.	359		500	502	479
Fla.	139		176	157	174
Ky.	209		135	248	182
Tenn.	264		188	467	244
Ala.	282		312	416	338
Miss.	349		354	401	378
Ark.	172		228	231	241
La.	171		245	228	229
Okla.	140		96	203	174
Tex.	421		502	496	510
Idaho	60		69	59	62
Colo.	190		157	282	129
N. Mex.	47		50	54	68
Ariz.	10		10	5	11
Utah	135		170	223	157
Nev.	4		6	4	6
Washington, all	6,612		8,665	7,770	9,113
Bartlett	4,736		6,885	5,800	6,825
Other	1,877		1,780	1,970	2,288
Oregon, all	3,893		4,354	5,439	5,420
Bartlett	1,617		1,794	2,250	2,130
Other	2,275		2,560	3,189	3,240
California, all	10,017		10,417	14,209	11,000
Bartlett	8,805		9,167	12,292	9,542
Other	1,212		1,250	1,917	1,458
U. S.	29,002		31,956	34,011	33,101

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Production less than 1,000 bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAPES

STATE	Average 1935-44	Production 1/ Tons		Indicated August 1, 1946
		1944	1945	
Mass.	370	250	150	300
R. I.	205	200	100	200
Conn.	1,170	900	400	1,000
N. Y.	58,740	59,300	31,300	63,200
N. J.	2,530	2,600	900	2,600
Pa.	17,620	19,500	6,000	18,500
Ohio	22,570	24,400	6,400	17,600
Ind.	3,020	2,500	1,400	2,000
Ill.	4,420	3,700	3,300	2,700
Mich.	38,610	34,000	13,500	31,000
Wis.	470	300	450	500
Iowa	3,250	3,100	3,000	2,700
Mo.	7,220	6,500	6,500	6,000
Nebr.	1,570	1,300	1,700	600
Kans.	2,700	3,300	4,500	3,800
Del.	1,350	1,200	450	1,200
Md.	380	250	100	250
Va.	1,240	1,200	250	1,300
W. Va.	1,135	1,300	200	1,100
N. C.	6,080	6,600	3,700	6,000
S. C.	1,310	1,200	1,400	1,300
Ga.	1,750	2,200	2,300	2,300
Fla.	605	600	600	600
Ky.	1,980	1,900	1,100	1,800
Tenn.	2,250	2,300	1,900	2,200
Ala.	1,240	1,200	1,500	1,300
Ark.	8,470	10,100	5,200	10,100
Okla.	2,740	3,200	2,500	3,500
Tex.	2,220	2,100	2,100	2,400
Idaho	515	450	450	450
Colo.	510	600	600	600
N. Mex.	1,050	1,000	1,100	1,100
Ariz.	990	1,500	1,000	1,400
Utah	830	800	300	900
Wash.	10,720	17,300	19,400	19,900
Oreg.	2,140	2,300	2,300	2,300
Calif., all	2,338,100	2,514,000	2,663,000	2,606,000
Wine varieties	543,900	563,000	612,000	589,000
Table varieties	437,600	513,000	512,000	529,000
Raisin varieties	1,351,600	1,438,000	1,532,000	1,488,000
Raisins 2/	251,150	302,500	244,000	---
Not dried	347,000	200,000	556,000	---
U. S.	2,552,730	2,736,550	2,791,650	2,820,700

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

Washington, D. C.,
August 9, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Washington, D. C.,
August 9, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Crop	and	State	Average 1935-44	1943	1944	1945	1946

CRANGES:

California, all	75	80	80	76	80
Navels & Misc. <u>2/</u>	75	84	72	80	79
Valencias	75	77	84	74	80
Florida, all	71	72	77	61	79
Early & Midseason <u>3/</u>	69	73	77	62	82
Valencias <u>3/</u>	69	71	78	60	77
Texas, all <u>2/</u>	69	74	82	80	76
Early & Midseason	--	--	--	--	77
Valencias	--	--	--	--	75
Arizona, all <u>2/</u>	73	83	83	76	82
Navels & Misc.	--	--	--	75	81
Valencias	--	--	--	76	83
Louisiana, all <u>2/</u>	73	61	80	71	88
5 States	73	77	79	70	80

Florida	59	46	79	55	71
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Florida, all	61	57	72	57	68
Seedless	<u>3/</u> 65	64	74	60	72
Other	<u>3/</u> 60	54	71	55	64
Texas, all	61	57	79	76	69
Arizona, all	73	85	78	77	76
California, all	76	81	79	82	77
Desert Valleys	--	81	84	80	79
Other	--	81	76	83	76
4 States	63	60	75	67	69

California	73	79	77	77	75
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Florida	67	62	77	64	51
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1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

August 9, 1946

CROP REPORTING BOARD

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

August 1, 1946

APRICOTS, PIJMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/				
	Average :	1943 :	1944 :	1945 :	Indicated :
	1935-44 :	1943 :	1944 :	1945 :	Aug. 1, 1946 :
T o n s					
Fresh Basis					
APRICOTS:					
California	216,200	80,000	324,000	159,000	298,000
Washington	14,990	15,400	25,000	23,700	27,100
Utah	4,345	10,100	5,900	10,900	5,400
3 States	235,535	105,500	354,900	193,600	330,500
PIJMS:					
Michigan	5,000	3,400	6,200	2,200	5,800
California	69,200	76,000	92,000	71,000	95,000
PRUNES:					
Idaho	17,860	7,800	22,900	28,000	20,400
Washington, all	26,360	23,700	27,000	25,900	30,600
Eastern Washington	13,940	11,800	17,400	18,200	19,400
Western Washington	12,420	11,900	9,600	7,700	11,200
Oregon, all	92,730	104,000	60,400	92,100	103,200
Eastern Oregon	12,880	10,200	14,400	20,100	17,000
Western Oregon	79,850	93,800	46,000	72,000	86,200

Dry Basis 2/

California	203,800	196,000	159,000	226,000	200,000
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1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition August 1			Production 1/		
	Average :	1945 :	1946 :	Average :	1945 :	Indicated :
	1935-44 :	1945 :	1946 :	1935-44 :	1945 :	Aug. 1, 1946 :
Percent				Tons		
FIGS:						
California:						
Dried)	83	82	88	2/29,580	2/31,700	--
Not dried)				14,650	14,000	--
OLIVES:						
California	58	40	51	43,500	28,000	--
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	14,710	23,800	35,100
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	55,420	62,000	63,000
Oregon	--	--	--	4,680	6,900	8,500
2 States	--	--	--	60,100	68,900	71,500
FILEBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	3,354	4,500	7,600
Washington	--	--	--	542	800	1,080
2 States	--	--	--	3,896	5,300	8,680
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	58	67	45	2,253	3,200	--

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis.

CHERRIES

State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties		
	Production 1/			Production 1/		
	Average 1938-44	1945	Preliminary 1946	Average 1938-44	1945	Preliminary 1946
		Tons			Tons	
N.Y.	2,114	2,600	1,400	19,571	7,300	16,300
Pa.	1,800	700	700	6,300	3,600	4,600
Ohio	723	380	280	3,109	2,200	2,200
Mich.	3,257	500	3,800	34,000	14,000	45,300
Wis.	--	--	--	10,143	7,300	16,700
5 Eastern States	7,894	4,180	6,180	73,123	34,400	85,600
Mont.	2/ 202	440	580	306	370	30
Idaho	1,749	1,910	2,140	506	550	400
Colo.	427	360	250	3,501	1,680	1,980
Utah	3,014	4,300	3,700	2,000	2,600	2,300
Wash.	23,471	31,800	28,900	5,757	4,700	4,300
Oreg.	19,300	20,800	30,800	2,293	2,100	3,000
Calif.	25,000	38,000	30,000	--	--	--
7 Western States	73,077	97,610	96,370	14,363	12,000	12,010
12 States	80,971	101,790	102,550	87,486	46,400	97,610

Cherries - Cont.

State	All varieties		
	Production 1/		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946
		Tons	
N.Y.	20,975	9,900	18,200
Pa.	7,940	4,300	5,300
Ohio	4,064	2,580	2,480
Mich.	37,600	14,500	49,100
Wis.	9,490	7,300	16,700
5 Eastern States	80,069	38,580	91,780
Mont.	386	810	610
Idaho	2,222	2,460	2,540
Colo.	3,570	2,040	2,230
Utah	4,320	6,900	6,000
Wash.	25,810	36,500	33,200
Oreg.	19,760	22,900	33,800
Calif.	23,460	38,000	30,000
7 Western States	79,528	109,610	108,380
12 States	159,597	148,190	200,160

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

August 9, 1946

CROP REPORTING BOARD

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of

August 1, 1946

PECANS

State	Improved varieties ^{1/}			Wild or seedling varieties		
	Production			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1, 1946	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1, 1946
	Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds		
Illinois	13	21	5	559	1,029	275
Missouri	33	60	20	874	1,800	600
North Carolina	2,179	2,504	2,205	293	810	270
South Carolina	2,136	2,961	2,520	371	443	380
Georgia	20,124	30,954	23,100	3,564	5,896	4,400
Florida	2,116	2,371	3,060	1,545	1,863	2,040
Alabama	6,575	7,216	7,220	1,663	1,804	1,800
Mississippi	3,711	3,000	3,267	2,732	3,500	2,673
Arkansas	535	882	780	3,160	4,018	3,120
Louisiana	2,403	1,840	1,900	6,407	7,360	7,700
Oklahoma	958	1,500	1,500	16,252	24,500	9,750
Texas	2,420	3,870	3,060	24,960	28,380	22,440
12 States	43,304	57,179	48,637	62,441	80,903	55,448

State	All varieties		
	Production		
	Average		Indicated
	1935-44	1945	Aug. 1, 1946
	Thousand pounds		
Illinois	572	1,050	280
Missouri	907	1,860	620
North Carolina	2,472	2,814	2,475
South Carolina	2,558	3,404	2,900
Georgia	23,688	36,850	27,500
Florida	3,662	4,234	5,100
Alabama	8,238	9,020	9,020
Mississippi	6,503	6,500	5,940
Arkansas	3,745	4,900	3,900
Louisiana	8,810	9,200	9,600
Oklahoma	17,210	26,000	11,250
Texas	27,380	32,250	25,500
12 States	105,746	138,082	104,085

^{1/} Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 2, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP	Yield per acre	Production
AND		
STATE	Average : 1945 : Indicated : Average : 1945 : Indicated	
	1935-44 : 1946 : 1935-44 : 1946	
	Bushels	Thousand bushels
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:		
Maine	275 255 300 45,788 52,785 64,500	
New York, L.I.	217 270 280 11,414 18,900 19,320	
New York, Upstate	105 95 120 15,950 10,070 12,360	
Pennsylvania	117 113 127 20,955 16,724 17,526	
3 Eastern	171.1 185.5 216.6 94,107 98,479 113,706	
Michigan	99 110 110 22,006 18,700 16,830	
Wisconsin	80 95 94 15,530 12,160 10,622	
Minnesota	84 110 100 19,847 19,360 15,800	
North Dakota	104 140 125 14,715 23,660 18,375	
South Dakota	65 91 79 2,151 2,912 2,212	
5 Central	90.6 113.8 106.6 74,249 76,792 63,839	
Nebraska	119 175 150 9,443 12,075 10,050	
Montana	102 112 114 1,772 2,016 1,938	
Idaho	227 220 240 30,427 44,220 42,480	
Wyoming	124 175 165 2,066 2,625 2,310	
Colorado	183 195 210 15,254 19,110 19,950	
Utah	165 180 180 2,321 3,366 3,474	
Nevada	175 200 200 432 780 640	
Washington	197 220 225 8,771 11,880 12,375	
Oregon	191 210 225 7,574 11,340 11,475	
California 1/	284 290 325 9,854 13,920 13,000	
10 Western	188.2 209.3 218.6 87,915 121,332 117,692	
TOTAL 18	139.7 166.1 177.6 256,271 296,603 295,237	
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:		
New Hampshire	148 145 160 1,199 986 1,040	
Vermont	132 125 140 1,812 1,375 1,484	
Massachusetts	137 125 140 2,524 2,788 2,996	
Rhode Island	186 180 190 890 1,296 1,539	
Connecticut	166 160 165 2,822 3,344 3,382	
5 New England	149.0 143.5 155.6 9,247 9,789 10,441	
West Virginia	87 90 105 2,915 2,880 3,255	
Ohio	103 115 112 10,429 7,130 6,272	
Indiana	102 135 120 5,178 3,915 3,720	
Illinois	80 93 95 3,100 2,604 2,660	
Iowa	88 110 110 5,172 3,960 3,960	
5 Central	94.5 109.6 109.2 26,794 20,489 19,867	
New Mexico	77 75 80 356 450 400	
Arizona	154 255 250 443 1,658 1,675	
2 Southwestern	105.7 168.6 177.4 799 2,108 2,075	
TOTAL 12	104.9 121.0 124.2 36,839 32,386 32,383	
30 LATE STATES	134.2 160.2 170.3 293,111 328,989 327,620	
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:		
New Jersey	170 177 185 9,681 12,567 12,580	
Delaware	85 90 95 383 333 332	
Maryland	102 107 122 2,448 2,108 2,477	
Virginia	114 126 157 9,019 8,568 10,833	
Kentucky	77 93 105 3,512 3,999 4,620	
Missouri	91 88 125 3,892 2,992 4,250	
Kansas	86 82 100 2,276 1,476 1,800	
TOTAL 7	111.9 124.5 143.7 31,210 32,043 36,092	
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	131.7 156.2 167.2 324,321 361,032 364,512	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated August 1, 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated August 1, 1946
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
North Carolina	98	130	129	8,394	9,240	10,965
South Carolina	105	124	130	2,516	2,480	3,320
Georgia	61	77	79	1,460	2,002	2,133
Florida	120	151	152	5,705	5,285	6,399
Tennessee	70	86	89	3,087	3,440	3,471
Alabama	87	104	95	4,151	5,200	4,750
Mississippi	64	68	81	1,516	1,904	2,268
Arkansas	76	65	39	3,343	2,730	3,916
Louisiana	61	59	52	2,773	2,655	2,268
Oklahoma	69	55	74	2,223	1,155	1,702
Texas	72	83	91	4,036	4,648	5,642
California 1/	312	320	410	11,231	23,360	33,620
TOTAL 12	97.6	124.9	147.6	48,436	64,099	80,514
TOTAL U. S.	125.8	150.6	183.3	372,756	425,131	445,026
1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.						

SWEET POTATOES

STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated August 1, 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated August 1, 1946
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N. J.	135	115	120	2,122	1,725	1,800
Ind.	99	125	120	258	150	120
Ill.	85	75	90	340	300	278
Iowa	91	110	105	216	275	210
Mo.	91	85	100	302	595	800
Kans.	112	95	105	343	276	304
Del.	127	130	130	467	325	325
Md.	148	140	120	1,167	980	960
Va.	114	111	120	3,809	3,441	3,720
N. C.	102	110	105	8,099	7,260	7,035
S. C.	87	95	95	5,322	5,890	5,300
Ga.	76	90	85	7,944	8,010	8,200
Fla.	67	64	65	1,233	1,152	1,170
Ky.	83	87	95	1,449	1,216	1,235
Tenn.	90	95	97	2,332	2,850	2,716
Ala.	77	85	85	6,275	6,375	6,460
Miss.	86	102	100	6,176	6,936	6,400
Ark.	75	95	95	2,076	1,300	1,215
La.	71	88	80	7,390	10,824	10,820
Okl.	70	75	70	215	750	700
Tex.	77	87	80	4,502	4,524	5,120
Calif.	119	120	125	1,319	1,020	1,250
U. S.	85.4	94.3	91.8	66,422	66,836	65,523

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

State and Div.	Milk produced per milk cow in:			"Grain" fed per			Milk cows on farms, number
	herds kept by reporters 1/	August 1 : August 1 : August 1	August 1 : August 1 : August 1	August 1 : August 1 : August 1	August 1 : August 1 : August 1	August 1 : August 1 : August 1	
	Av. 1935-44:	1945	1946	1944	1945	1946	of June 1945 3/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent
Me.	16.7	19.7	17.6	4.7	5.1	4.6	96
N.H.	16.2	18.9	17.5	4.5	4.8	4.3	101
Vt.	16.2	18.3	16.3	4.5	4.4	3.6	99
Mass.	18.6	20.0	18.9	6.0	6.0	4.8	100
Conn.	18.7	19.6	17.0	5.7	5.5	4.9	97
N.Y.	18.2	20.8	20.4	4.5	4.7	4.3	98
N.J.	20.3	22.0	20.7	7.6	7.1	6.5	100
Pa.	17.9	19.3	19.2	5.4	6.0	5.1	98
N.Atl.	18.05	20.11	19.57	5.0	5.2	4.5	98.2
Ohio	16.9	18.4	19.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	96
Ind.	16.0	18.0	18.7	4.3	4.0	4.3	95
Ill.	15.7	17.3	17.7	4.3	4.2	4.4	95
Mich.	18.6	20.3	20.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	98
Wis.	18.3	19.8	20.5	2.9	3.2	3.0	100
E.N.Cent.	17.34	19.04	19.71	3.7	3.8	3.8	97.5
Minn.	16.0	17.2	18.1	1.5	2.2	2.0	96
Iowa	15.3	17.7	18.8	3.2	3.5	3.4	95
Mo.	12.1	14.0	13.8	2.6	3.0	2.9	93
N.Dak.	15.7	17.0	16.3	1.6	2.3	2.3	92
S.Dak.	13.0	14.2	15.0	1.2	2.3	1.5	91
Nebr.	14.6	15.6	17.6	1.9	2.1	2.9	93
Kans.	13.6	14.8	14.7	4.0	3.2	3.1	91
W.N.Cent.	14.42	15.93	16.39	2.4	2.7	2.7	93.7
Md.	15.8	16.4	17.6	5.1	5.3	5.9	100
Va.	13.8	15.1	15.4	3.3	3.2	2.8	97
W.Va.	14.2	16.1	15.2	2.2	2.9	2.1	100
N.C.	13.7	14.0	14.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	95
S.C.	11.5	12.0	12.1	3.1	3.3	3.0	96
Ga.	9.8	9.8	10.4	2.9	2.6	2.3	100
S.Atl.	12.82	13.80	14.42	3.4	3.4	3.2	98.2
Ky.	13.7	15.2	15.7	2.6	2.7	2.3	95
Tenn.	12.4	13.2	13.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	97
Ala.	9.5	9.8	10.0	3.1	3.0	2.2	94
Miss.	8.1	8.8	8.2	1.9	1.7	1.2	98
Ark.	9.8	10.6	10.3	1.8	2.6	1.8	93
Okla.	11.6	11.7	11.0	1.6	2.1	2.4	90
Tex.	9.9	9.7	8.9	2.0	2.9	2.5	90
S.Cent.	10.68	11.27	11.18	2.1	2.5	2.2	93.1
Mont.	17.4	17.0	20.0	2.7	2.1	1.7	92
Idaho	19.8	20.3	20.9	2.4	2.7	3.1	92
Wyo.	16.3	17.8	19.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	97
Colo.	16.3	17.3	17.0	2.7	3.3	4.0	95
Utah	17.7	18.5	21.0	2.0	2.6	2.5	95
Wash.	20.3	21.5	23.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	95
Oreg.	19.0	19.4	20.3	3.7	4.1	4.0	91
Calif.	12.8	21.5	20.3	3.4	4.0	4.4	103
West.	18.34	19.17	20.52	3.3	3.6	3.8	96.7
U. S.	15.08	16.43	16.80	3.13	3.39	3.24	95.7

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and concentrates.

3/ Based on reports for about 120,000 farms collected largely through cooperation with the Rural Mail Carriers.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1946

August 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

JULY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during July		100 layers		During July		Jan. to July, Incl	
Division	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Thousands		Number			Millions		
Me.	1,786	1,242	1,655	1,550	30	19	244	228
N.H.	1,598	1,029	1,544	1,414	25	15	216	190
Vt.	710	617	1,792	1,705	13	11	114	108
Mass.	4,197	3,109	1,643	1,525	69	47	584	523
R.I.	316	284	1,566	1,612	5	5	48	50
Conn.	2,251	1,918	1,531	1,442	34	28	289	274
N.Y.	8,909	8,880	1,637	1,612	146	143	1,265	1,302
N.J.	4,023	3,978	1,504	1,562	61	62	581	616
Pa.	12,000	13,143	1,531	1,488	184	196	1,645	1,877
N.Atl.	35,790	34,200	1,584	1,538	567	526	4,986	5,168
Ohio	14,578	14,180	1,587	1,575	231	223	1,898	1,869
Ind.	10,833	9,492	1,550	1,531	168	145	1,389	1,361
Ill.	15,737	14,267	1,420	1,383	223	197	1,938	1,879
Mich.	8,221	8,866	1,612	1,522	133	135	1,130	1,144
Wis.	12,688	12,589	1,587	1,562	201	197	1,576	1,612
E.N.Cent.	62,057	59,394	1,541	1,510	956	897	7,931	7,865
Minn.	20,220	19,774	1,609	1,569	325	310	2,623	2,714
Iowa	23,643	22,960	1,513	1,469	358	337	3,058	3,100
Mo.	16,846	15,057	1,494	1,389	252	209	2,105	1,989
N.Dak.	4,370	4,005	1,507	1,438	66	58	488	460
S.Dak.	6,510	6,636	1,488	1,504	97	100	776	803
Nebr.	11,230	10,156	1,516	1,442	170	146	1,465	1,410
Kans.	12,434	11,126	1,451	1,352	180	150	1,543	1,491
W.N.Cent.	95,253	89,714	1,520	1,460	1,448	1,310	12,058	11,967
Del.	697	645	1,364	1,364	10	9	85	84
Md.	2,398	2,474	1,457	1,438	35	36	297	302
Va.	6,088	5,903	1,370	1,265	83	75	714	703
W.Va.	2,476	2,500	1,541	1,482	38	37	311	316
N.C.	8,020	8,312	1,187	1,166	95	97	824	799
S.C.	3,078	2,882	1,147	1,048	35	30	275	254
Ga.	5,370	5,322	1,107	1,073	59	57	466	448
Fla.	1,311	1,253	1,221	1,159	16	15	135	130
S.Atl.	29,440	29,291	1,260	1,215	371	356	3,107	3,036
Ky.	6,910	6,972	1,348	1,296	93	90	831	857
Tenn.	7,230	6,925	1,237	1,190	90	82	774	741
Ala.	5,025	4,938	1,138	1,138	57	56	459	456
Miss.	5,672	5,516	1,017	955	58	53	454	424
Ark.	6,154	6,224	1,178	1,122	72	70	547	549
La.	3,424	3,040	1,038	887	36	27	278	248
Okla.	3,954	6,330	1,389	1,216	124	101	1,117	1,020
Tex.	23,156	20,949	1,308	1,172	303	246	2,398	2,198
S.Cent.	66,575	62,894	1,251	1,153	833	725	6,253	6,493
Mont.	1,500	1,328	1,500	1,494	22	20	175	160
Idaho	1,482	1,394	1,566	1,562	23	22	185	195
Wyo.	530	544	1,519	1,556	8	8	60	65
Colo.	2,604	2,791	1,494	1,451	39	40	309	337
N.Mex.	707	707	1,426	1,311	10	9	84	83
Ariz.	382	312	1,228	1,302	5	4	41	37
Utah	2,204	1,394	1,556	1,628	34	32	253	245
Nev.	267	261	1,566	1,482	4	4	30	30
Wash.	4,469	4,202	1,547	1,631	69	69	600	602
Oreg.	2,441	2,240	1,550	1,536	38	34	326	319
Calif.	11,246	11,308	1,476	1,463	166	165	1,403	1,432
West.	27,832	27,061	1,502	1,503	418	407	3,466	3,505
U.S.	316,947	302,574	1,449	1,395	4,593	4,221	38,406	38,034

I N D E X

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
Alfalfa Hay.....	39	Pasture.....	41
Apples.. ..	49	Peaches.....	50
Apricots.....	54	Peanuts.....	45
Barley.....	35	Pears.....	51
Beans (Dry).....	44	Peas (Dry).....	44
Broomcorn.....	48	Pecans.....	56
Buckwheat.....	37	Plums and Prunes.....	54
Cherries.....	55	Potatoes.....	57-58
Citrus Fruits.....	53	Rice... ..	36
Clover and Timothy Hay.....	40	Rye.....	36
Comments.....	5-30a	Sorghums for Grain.....	42
Corn (All).....	31	Soybeans.....	43
Cowpeas.....	43	Sugar Beets.....	48
Egg Production.....	60	Sugarcane.....	48
Flaxseed.....	42	Sweetpotatoes.....	53
Grapes.....	52	Tobacco by States.....	45
Hay, Tame.....	38	by Types.....	46-47
Wild.....	41	U. S. Summary.....	1-3
Hops.....	37	Wheat, Spring.....	33
Milk Production.....	59	Winter.....	32
Misc. Fruits and Nuts.....	54	Durum.....	33
Oats.....	34	Wheat by Classes.....	33
Map.....	4		

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JULY EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during July		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
	1945	1946	1945	1946	During July	Jan. to July, Incl.	1945	1946
	Thousands		Number			Millions		
Me.	1,786	1,242	1,655	1,550	30	19	244	228
N.H.	1,598	1,029	1,544	1,414	25	15	216	190
Vt.	710	617	1,792	1,705	13	11	114	108
Mass.	4,197	3,109	1,643	1,525	69	47	584	523
R.I.	316	284	1,566	1,612	5	5	48	50
Conn.	2,251	1,918	1,531	1,442	34	28	289	274
N.Y.	8,909	8,880	1,637	1,612	146	143	1,265	1,302
N.J.	4,023	3,978	1,504	1,562	61	62	581	616
Pa.	12,000	13,143	1,531	1,488	184	196	1,645	1,877
N.Atl.	35,790	34,200	1,584	1,538	567	526	4,986	5,168
Ohio	14,578	14,180	1,587	1,575	231	223	1,898	1,869
Ind.	10,833	9,492	1,550	1,531	168	145	1,389	1,361
Ill.	15,737	14,267	1,420	1,383	223	197	1,938	1,879
Mich.	8,221	8,866	1,612	1,522	133	135	1,130	1,144
Wis.	12,688	12,589	1,587	1,562	201	197	1,576	1,612
E.N.Cent.	62,057	59,394	1,541	1,510	956	897	7,931	7,865
Minn.	20,220	19,774	1,609	1,569	325	310	2,623	2,714
Iowa	23,643	22,960	1,513	1,469	358	337	3,058	3,100
Mo.	16,846	15,057	1,494	1,389	252	200	2,105	1,989
N.Dak.	4,370	4,005	1,507	1,438	66	58	488	460
S.Dak.	6,510	6,636	1,488	1,504	97	100	776	803
Nebr.	11,230	10,156	1,516	1,442	170	146	1,465	1,410
Kans.	12,434	11,126	1,451	1,352	180	150	1,543	1,491
W.N.Cent.	95,253	89,714	1,520	1,460	1,448	1,310	12,058	11,967
Del.	697	645	1,364	1,364	10	9	85	84
Md.	2,398	2,474	1,457	1,438	35	36	297	302
Va.	6,088	5,903	1,370	1,265	83	75	714	703
W.Va.	2,476	2,500	1,541	1,482	38	37	311	316
N.C.	8,020	8,312	1,187	1,166	95	97	824	799
S.C.	3,078	2,882	1,147	1,048	35	30	275	254
Ga.	5,370	5,322	1,107	1,073	59	57	466	448
Fla.	1,311	1,253	1,221	1,159	16	15	135	130
S.Atl.	29,440	29,291	1,260	1,215	371	356	3,107	3,036
Ky.	6,910	6,972	1,348	1,296	93	90	831	857
Tenn.	7,280	6,925	1,237	1,190	90	82	774	741
Ala.	5,025	4,938	1,133	1,138	57	56	459	456
Miss.	5,672	5,516	1,017	955	58	53	454	424
Ark.	6,154	6,224	1,178	1,122	72	70	547	549
La.	3,424	3,040	1,038	887	36	27	278	248
Okla.	3,954	6,330	1,389	1,216	124	101	1,117	1,020
Tex.	23,156	20,949	1,308	1,172	303	246	2,393	2,198
S.Cent.	66,575	62,894	1,251	1,163	833	725	6,853	6,493
Mont.	1,500	1,328	1,500	1,494	22	20	175	160
Idaho	1,482	1,394	1,566	1,562	23	22	185	195
Wyo.	530	544	1,519	1,556	8	8	60	65
Colo.	2,604	2,791	1,494	1,451	39	40	309	337
N.Mex.	707	707	1,426	1,311	10	9	84	83
Ariz.	382	312	1,228	1,302	5	4	41	37
Utah	2,204	1,394	1,556	1,628	34	32	253	245
Nev.	267	261	1,566	1,482	4	4	30	30
Wash.	4,469	4,202	1,547	1,631	69	69	600	602
Oreg.	2,441	2,240	1,530	1,536	38	34	326	319
Calif.	11,246	11,308	1,476	1,463	166	165	1,403	1,432
West.	27,832	27,001	1,502	1,503	418	407	3,466	3,505
U.S.	316,947	302,574	1,449	1,395	4,593	4,221	38,406	38,034

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
Alfalfa Hay.....	39	Pasture.....	41
Apples.....	49	Peaches.....	50
Apricots.....	54	Peanuts.....	45
Barley.....	35	Pears.....	51
Beans (Dry).....	44	Peas (Dry).....	44
Broomcorn.....	48	Pecans.....	56
Buckwheat.....	37	Plums and Prunes.....	54
Cherries.....	55	Potatoes.....	57-58
Citrus Fruits.....	53	Rice.....	36
Clover and Timothy Hay.....	40	Rye.....	36
Comments.....	5-30a	Sorghums for Grain.....	42
Corn (All).....	31	Soybeans.....	43
Cowpeas.....	43	Sugar Beets.....	48
Egg Production.....	60	Sugarcane.....	48
Flaxseed.....	42	Sweetpotatoes.....	58
Grapes.....	52	Tobacco by States.....	45
Hay, Tame.....	38	by Types.....	46-47
Wild.....	41	U. S. Summary.....	1-3
Hops.....	37	Wheat, Spring.....	33
Milk Production.....	59	Winter.....	32
Misc. Fruits and Nuts.....	54	Durum.....	33
Oats.....	34	Wheat by Classes.....	33
Map.....	4		

